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## ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE Society of the Army of the Tennessee had their usual good time at their fifth annual reunion in Cincinnati on Thursday and Friday of last week, April 6 and 7. The business meetings were held in Pike's Music Hall and the banquet at the Burnett House. Among the members reported present were Generals Sherman, Belknap, Pope, Force, Buckland, C. C. Brown, Baldwin, M. S. Jones, Kinney, Markland, McCook, Murray, McArthur, Noyes, Strong, Sullivan, Spooner, Lew Wallace, York, Gresham, Wager Swayne, and Slack; Colonels Dayton, McCoy, Codey, Codle, Thomas, Douglass, Dunn, Elston, Emory, Flemming, Kennett, Loomis, Munday, Nigle, Powell, Thurston, Wolcott, Wright, Weber, Herbert, H. C. Jones, Retman, and Wilson; Majors Tourtelotte, Morgan, Potter, G. W. Schofield, Simpson, Wilson, J. B. Bell.

General Sherman presided and was re-elected president by acclamation, in spite of his request that some one else should be allowed to succeed him. Colonel L. M. Dayton was re-elected recording secretary, the society declining to accept his resignation, which was offered. General A. J. Hickenlooper, corresponding secretary, and General M. F. Force, treasurer, and the following vice-presidents: General James B. Slack, Indiana; Colonel Thomas Reynolds, Wisconsin; Colonel C. Codle, Jr., Alabama; Lieutenant S. M. T. Madigan, Ohio; Captain George Puterbaugh, Illinois; Colonel William H. Heath, Missouri; General L. M. Hubbard, Minnesota; General John M. Thayer, Nebraska; Captain George A. Henry, Iowa; Colonel C. B. Hinsdale, Michigan; Colonel B. H. Bristow, Kentucky; Colonel J. H. Howe, Wyoming.

The treasurer's report showed the receipts from members of \$1,134; from interest and gold premium \$360 41. Addition to the permanent fund \$1,000, in bonds, making a total of \$3,500 now on hand, in funds worth nearly \$4,000, besides \$301 75 cash balance.

The recording secretary's report showed that he had prepared a list of all the organizations that served in the Army of the Tennessee, showing the name of each regiment, battalion, and company of infantry and cavalry, and battery of artillery, both of regular and volunteer troops, that were connected with it.

The deaths of Brevet Major-General Mower, U. S. Army, of Colonel S. J. Hicks, formerly of the Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and Lieutenant E. L. Eggleston, of the Third New Jersey Cavalry, and Lieutenant F. E. Lovjoy, of the Third United States Colored Cavalry, all members of the society, were appropriately noticed. The committee on the McPherson monument reported a grand total of \$16,236 86 available funds, of which only about one-half is actually in the hands of the treasurer, the rest being pledged. The foundation of the monument has been laid, but there the work has been brought to a stand by the death of the gentleman upon whom the sculptor counted for the means to go on with it.

The committee on a monument to the memory of General Rawlins reported that they had as yet done nothing, and asked that further consideration of the matter be deferred until the next annual meeting. General Sherman thought that some monument to so brave and so true a soldier should be erected. He understood the remains were now lying in a private vault, through charity, and that the owner wanted them removed.

Madison, Wis., and July 4, 1872, were chosen as the place and time for the next annual reunion, and General Gresham of Indianapolis selected unanimously as orator.

This constituted the business of the meeting. The other proceedings were a visit to the Chamber of Commerce, an address of welcome by General, now Judge, M. F. Force, the annual address by Colonel John W. Noble, and a banquet, with which the proceedings concluded.

At the banquet Governor Hayes responded to the toast of "Our Country," General Sherman to "The Army," Admiral Porter "The Navy," General Belknap the "Army of the Tennessee," General Meade "The Army of the Potomac," General H. M. Cist "The Army of the Cumberland," General J. D. Cox "The Army of the Ohio," General Pope "The Army of the Mississippi," General Loomis "The noble women who aided and inspired us," General Wager Swayne "Our Dead—not dead but gone before," General W. G. Gresham "Let us Have Peace," Hon. Fred. Haesaere "The Press," Judge Taft "The Judiciary."

General Terry, General Dyer, Colonel Dayton, and others, were also called out by volunteer toasts. In response to the toast, "The President of the United States," the Secretary of War read the following despatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1878.

To General W. W. Belknap, Cincinnati:

Give my congratulations to the gallant society of the Army of the Tennessee, and regrets that public duty prevents me being with them on the anniversary of one of the hardest fought battles of the rebellion. The battle of Shiloh, though much criticised at the time, will ever be remembered by those engaged in it as a brilliant success, won with raw troops over a superior force, and under circumstances the most unfavorable to the Union troops. U. S. GRANT.

General Belknap, in concluding his own remarks in answer to the toast of the army, said:

The memories which touch the heart most tenderly are those which revive days of hardship, when true-hearted men rivalled each other in manly endurance and in heroic acts. None are more lasting than those which speak to us of deeds done and of friendships formed where hearts were wrung with trial. None are guarded with more earnest care than those which call to remembrance the honored lives of men who fell on fields to which their country sent them.

Not all of us have had those personal bereavements which make the lips of strong men tremble when they tell the virtues of dear ones gone; but all of us here to-night remember the fall of some hero in full manhood; of gallant comrades who going into action died as brave men should. In rank after rank, in cemeteries protected by a nation's care, the soldiers of our army lie witnesses, though dead, of the faith which guarded the American volunteer. Within the borders of this State will soon arise a monument to McPherson, one of the noblest of them all. We who know him well delight to tell of his many attributes, of his modest bearing and his unaffected dignity, of his soldierly accomplishments and his affection for his men. As long as heroism is honored, his memory will be sacred and abiding.

Comrades: Associations like ours strengthen the affection which ties together the hearts of all soldiers, and with our brothers of the Armies of the Cumberland, the Potomac, the Ohio, and all the armies of the Union, you rejoice in the duty so well done by the men who bore the musket and did the toilsome work. You claim Gettysburg as well as Vicksburg, Nashville as well as Shiloh, for American soldiers won them all. You bear with reverence your tribute to the worth of the sturdy Thomas; you stand as sorrowing mourners by the bier of your own Rawlings; and you exult in the achievements of those commanders one of whom led you to the sea, and the other, promoted from your army to the command of all the armies, conquered the rebellion.

Proud of the army's name, we rejoice that for years we followed its flag and its commanders, and as we join in a renewal of our allegiance to-night, our faith is made strong in the knowledge that wherever this association meets there will we find patriotism in all its power, and liberty in its truest spirit.

General Sherman said:

As the representative of the Army, its present head, it is a source of pride and pleasure to me that you ever couple the Army of the United States, near the head of your list of toasts, with "Our Country" and "Our Chief Magistrate." It is a body, national in its character, devoted to the whole country, and ever faithful to it. I know that in their distant homes it is a source of pride and pleasure to them, sitting around their bivouac fires on the dusty roads or in the far-off Alaska, to realize that their memories are as precious now as in the days when the whole country was upturned by civil war. Their tasks did not end with that war, but continue now that it has ended. It affords them pleasure, I know, to feel that they are associated in your minds with the events of the late war, even though they may be in countries far away. It would please you, I know, to see the soldier of to-day take an old newspaper from his haversack and peruse its columns to see what you are doing here to-night; and it would please him, I know, to see that he was not forgotten by you. It would help them, I feel, to be better soldiers and better men.

It is to some of you, fellow-citizens, a matter of some surprise that we should be assembled here to-night, festive at the board on Good Friday. God knows I would not injure or offend the most delicate sense of a religious man. But this is the anniversary of an occasion upon which we were engaged in a holy cause. [Applause.] Nine years ago to-day, as holy prayers ascended to the Throne of Grace as ever went up from your cathedral spire or any other church. Every one who was at Shiloh must feel like offering up his prayers of thankfulness for deliverance from death that day. I would not want to be considered as violating the feelings of any of our religious friends, nor do I believe that any member of our society meant to do so.

Admiral Porter said:

Permit me to thank the Society of the Army of the Tennessee for the courtesy it has always, at its annual meetings, extended through me to the navy, and if there are few navy officers present on so interesting an occasion it is because those who participated in Western warfare are on distant stations, showing proudly in foreign countries that glorious flag which, but for the efforts of our brave soldiers and sailors, would at this moment be a thing of the past—its stars diminished and floating over a few disorganized States—a striking contrast to that banner now as of old the emblem of all that is great and free. No one knows better than myself how much our country is indebted to the brave Army of the Tennessee for the indomitable courage and energy it displayed in the time of our greatest peril, when the hearts of those who were sitting comfortably by their firesides grew faint and hopeless; and our people must feel how much they owe both to the Army and Navy for preserving to America that noble inheritance of free institutions which will bless millions yet unborn, and enable the United States to stand foremost among the nations of the earth in numbers, wealth, intelligence, and happiness. Those who participated in the strife which brought so much sorrow to our country, yet resulted so gloriously, may fondly meet together at stated intervals, not to promote antagonism against those with

whom they once contended, but to perpetuate the fraternal feeling that must grow in camp and ship among people united to preserve from ruin their national existence. I trust that the Society of the Army of the Tennessee may long continue its annual reunions. They will serve to remind those who would otherwise be in danger of forgetting it that the soldiers and sailors of the Union are a band of brothers, ready to strike its foes from whatever quarter they may come.

The worst enemies of the republic are those who forget the services of its defenders, thus giving color to the aphorism that republics are ungrateful. Fortunately this does not apply to the people of the United States as a body; for although there may be a few who, having rendered no service themselves, would ignore that of our war-worn veterans, and deny them the honors won on a hundred battle-fields, yet there are millions who would lend willing hands to build a monument that would reach the stars, on which they would inscribe in golden letters, "The Army of the Tennessee."

## THE ARMY.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending April 11, 1871.

Tuesday, April 4.

A GENERAL Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at West Point, New York, on the 10th day of April, 1871, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Cadets William G. Birney and C. A. Varnum, of the U. S. Military Academy, and Privates Gottlieb Roser, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Artillery, and Jesse Hughes, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, and such other cadets or enlisted men as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captain J. S. Conrad, Second Infantry; Captain A. E. Bates, Second Cavalry; First Lieutenant R. C. Churchill, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant F. A. Mahan, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, Jr., First Artillery; Second Lieutenant S. E. Tillman, Fourth Artillery; Brevet Second Lieutenant W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers. First Lieutenant J. P. Story, Jr., Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

Second Lieutenant Calvin T. Speer, Eleventh Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as Indian agent at the Los Pinos Agency, Colorado Territory, and, after turning over the agency to his successor, will proceed to join his proper station without delay.

As soon as the recruits ordered by paragraph 1, Special Orders No 108, March 17, 1871, from this office, to be sent to the Fourth Infantry, in the Military Division of the South, have been forwarded, the superintendent General Recruiting Service (Eastern Division) will forward under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, two hundred recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot to the points hereafter mentioned for assignment as follows: Twenty-eight to Madison Barracks, New York, for assignment to Company B, First Infantry; one hundred and seventy-two to Fort Wayne, Michigan, where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding general Department of the Lakes for assignment to the First Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Stiles, Tenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 90, March 6, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days.

Wednesday, April 5.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, First Lieutenant Milton B. Adams, so soon as Major Godfrey Weitzel shall have turned over to Major Walter McFarland the charge of the survey and improvement of the Tennessee river, will be relieved from duty with Major Weitzel, and will report to Major McFarland, retaining his present duties; station at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made: Surgeon John F. Randolph, in addition to his present duty as attending surgeon at New Orleans, Louisiana, will relieve Captain Florence O'Donnoghue of his duties as acting assistant medical purveyor and medical storekeeper, receipting to Captain O'Donnoghue for all the public funds and property now in his charge. Captain O'Donnoghue, upon being relieved by Surgeon Randolph, will report in person without delay to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Sutherland, acting chief medical purveyor, New York, relieving Captain George Wright of his duties as medical storekeeper in that depot, and will receipt for all the public property for which Captain Wright is now accountable. Captain Andrew V. Cherbonnier, medical storekeeper, as soon as the medical purveyor's depot at Santa Fé, New Mexico, shall have been closed, will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon-General for orders.

Hospital Steward David Kohr, U. S. Army, now on duty in the office of the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date April 3, 1871.

The extension of leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer, Seventh Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 100, March 11, 1871, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

Leave of absence for six months, to date from February 17, 1871, is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry.

Leave of absence for one year, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Captain E. D. Ellsworth, military storekeeper, Ordnance Department.



Leave of absence for two months, to take effect at such time as the Chief of Engineers may indicate, is hereby granted Colonel J. H. Simpson, Corps of Engineers.

Captain Campbell D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, will report in person without delay to Major-General Meade, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, for duty as aide-de-camp.

Captain A. C. Wildrick, Third Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty on the staff of the general commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, and will join his proper station without delay.

Thursday, April 6.

Captain William Fletcher, Twentieth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him in Special Orders No. 63, March 25, 1871, from headquarters Department of Dakota, will return, with the four enlisted men accompanying him, to his proper station.

Colonel E. Schriver, Inspector-General, is relieved from duty in the War Department and as inspector of the Military Academy, to take effect the 15th instant. After that date the usual reports and returns of the Military Academy will be rendered direct to the Secretary of War.

Friday, April 7.

Leave of absence for thirty days, from the 15th instant, is hereby granted Colonel Alvan C. Gillem, First Cavalry.

Saturday, April 8.

At his own request, Hospital Steward G. N. Whittington is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect April 1, 1871.

Monday, April 10.

Second Lieutenant Charles B. Hinton, Eighteenth Infantry, having reported to this office in compliance with instructions from the president of the commission convened under Special Orders No. 81, February 28, 1871, from this office, will proceed to join his proper station.

Leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Charles B. Hinton, Eighteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Captain W. H. McLaughlin, Eighteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 57, March 21, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended three months.

As soon as the recruits ordered by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 110, March 18, 1871, from this office, to be sent to the Seventh Cavalry, in the Military Division of the South, have been forwarded, the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will forward, under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, two hundred recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot to Benicia Barracks, California (via Sacramento, California), where they will be reported by telegraph, upon arrival, to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to the Third Cavalry.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for sixteen days was granted Assistant Surgeon George P. Jaquette, U. S. Army, April 10.

THE leave of absence granted Captain H. A. Du Pont, Fifth Artillery, from headquarters Department of the East, was extended five days April 4.

THE leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant T. R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, from headquarters Fort Trumbull, was extended three days April 6.

THE General Court-martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill, Sixth Cavalry, is president, has been ordered to reassemble at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, April 11.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon W. O. Taylor, U. S. Army, was ordered April 5 to report in person without delay to the commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for temporary duty at that post.

HEREAFTER all officers serving in the Department of the South who may be passing through Louisville, Kentucky, will register their names at headquarters, by order of Brigadier-General Terry.

FIRST Lieutenant George Mitchell, Second Artillery, was ordered March 31 to proceed without delay to Portland, Oregon, and report to the commanding general Department of Columbia for further orders.

THE delay granted by instructions from Adjutant-General having been withdrawn, Captain Gilbert C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, was ordered March 30 to relieve Captain William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. Victor De Hanne, U. S. Army, was ordered April 4 to report in person without delay to the medical director of the Department of the Missouri for duty at headquarters and at the post of Fort Leavenworth.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain De W. C. Poole, Twenty-second Infantry, April 4, from headquarters Department of Dakota, to take effect at such time as, in the opinion of the commanding officer of his post, his services can be spared.

MAJOR George W. Schofield, Tenth Cavalry, was relieved March 31 from duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri, and will, at the expiration of the leave granted him, proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and report for duty to the colonel of his regiment.

CAPTAIN William Nelson, Twenty-first Infantry, and First Lieutenant William F. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, en route to join their regiment, were ordered March 30 to Drum Barracks, California, to report to the commanding officer, Twenty-first Infantry for further orders.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant O. H. Greene, Seventeenth Infantry, March 31, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of sixty days. This leave will not take effect until all the other officers of Lieutenant Greene's company are present for duty with it.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending April 11: Major E. D. Judd, paymaster U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon Henry Lippincott, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant George Wheeler, Corps of Engineers; Captain J. W. Gilroy, U. S. Army.

UPON the arrival of Company H, Sixth Infantry, at Fort Gibson, C. N., Acting Assistant Surgeon F. P. Cleary, U. S. Army, will be relieved from duty with said company, and will proceed without delay to Camp Supply, I. T., where he will report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant William I. Reed, Seventh Infantry, recruiting officer, March 31, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific; and leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieutenant Valentine M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry, was extended thirty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of this military division.

THE following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific during the week ending April 1: Captain Thomas L. Brent, Third Cavalry; Captain William Nelson, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant William F. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant V. M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant William Mitchell, Second Artillery; Acting Assistant Surgeon C. W. Knight, U. S. Army.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Scott, Kansas, April 10. Detail for the court: Major James P. Roy, Sixth Infantry; Captain John S. Poland, Sixth Infantry; Captain Edwin R. Ames, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant Daniel H. Murdock, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenant David L. Craft, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Willey, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant William Badger, Sixth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kansas, April 5. Detail for the court: Captain William M. Graham, First Artillery; Captain Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant James E. Wilson, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant E. Van A. Andruss, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant Isaac T. Webster, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant Clermont L. Best, Jr., First Artillery; Second Lieutenant Charles W. Whipple, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant William Arthur, Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Camp Date Creek, A. T., March 29. Detail for the court: Major John V. Dubois, Third Cavalry; Captain Richard F. O'Beirne, Twenty-first Infantry; Captain Anson Mills, Third Cavalry; Captain Charles Mienhold, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant Henry W. Wessells, Jr., Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant John B. Johnson, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant James A. Haughey, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant F. H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, judge-advocate.

AN escort of two sergeants, four corporals, and twenty-six privates, were ordered March 29 to be selected from Company I, Third Cavalry, by the company commander, to accompany the exploring expedition in charge of First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers. The escort when outfitted will remain at Camp Halleck, Nevada, subject to the orders of Lieutenant Wheeler. Upon the arrival of the expedition under Lieutenant Wheeler, either at Camp Hualapai or Camp Whipple, A. T., the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona will increase the escort to fifty men, including the proper complement of non-commissioned officers.

## CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

THE following is an official list of officers confirmed by the Senate March 28, 1871:

James Beiger, late quartermaster with the rank of major, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, U. S. Army, from March 8, 1871.

### Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Andrews to be colonel, January 1, 1871, vice Stephenson, honorably discharged.

Major Levi C. Boates, of the Twentieth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, January 1, 1871, vice Andrews, promoted.

### Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Jose A. A. Robinson, late second lieutenant First Artillery, to be second lieutenant, March 9, 1871, vice Steele, resigned.

### TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

#### Fourth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant John M. Walton, January 1, 1871, he being the regimental quartermaster.

#### Sixth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Hiram F. Winchester, January 1, 1871, he being the regimental adjutant.

#### Seventh Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant James Calhoun, January 9, 1871, vice H. W. Smith, dropped for desertion.

#### Tenth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Colladay, January 1, 1871, vice Banzhaf, discharged.

#### First Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Isaac T. Webster, January 1, 1871, vice Hawes, honorably discharged.

#### Second Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Eugene P. Murphy, January 1, 1871, vice Dudley, honorably discharged.

#### Fifth Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Stanislaus Remack, January 1, 1871, vice C. meron, honorably discharged.

Second Lieutenant William B. McCallum, January 1, 1871, vice Gillis, who resigns his regimental commission only.

#### Second Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Abner Haines, Jr., January 1, 1871, vice Miller, appointed regimental quartermaster.

#### Third Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Melville C. Wilkinson, January 1, 1871, vice Cooke, transferred to list of supernumeraries and mustered out.

#### Fifth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Quintin Campbell, January 1, 1871, vice Baird, appointed regimental adjutant.

### Seventh Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Allan H. Jackson, January 1, 1871, vice Larabee, transferred to list of supernumeraries and mustered out.

Second Lieutenant William H. Nelson, March 7, 1871, vice Phelps, resigned.

### Twelfth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant James S. King, February 7, 1871, vice Nowell, appointed regimental adjutant.

### Seventeenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Edward B. Northup, January 1, 1871, vice Potter, appointed regimental adjutant.

### Twenty-third Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles Hay, January 1, 1871, vice Lewis, transferred to list of supernumeraries and mustered out.

### TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

#### Sixteenth Infantry.

James B. Sinclair, late captain Twenty-third Infantry, March 9, 1871, vice Town, resigned.

#### Twenty-third Infantry.

Charles F. Larrabee, late first lieutenant Seventh Infantry, March 9, 1871, vice Roberts, mustered out of service.

#### Twenty-first Infantry.

Stephen P. Jocelyn, late first lieutenant Sixth Infantry, March 9, 1871, vice Wallen, resigned.

#### Twenty-fourth Infantry.

William S. Johnson, late first lieutenant U. S. A., unassigned, March 9, 1871, vice Iliff, transferred to awaiting orders.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company K, Seventh Cavalry, now stationed at Yorkville, S. C., recently serving in the Department of the Missouri.

Companies D and F, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Bascom, N. M., March 29. Ordered.

Company D, Fourth Infantry, ordered to Paducah, Ky., March 29. Companies G and K, Fourth Infantry, ordered to Frankfort, Ky., March 24. These companies have been serving in the Department of the Platte.

Headquarters Fifth Infantry, from Fort Harker, Ka., to Fort Leavenworth, Ka., March 30. Ordered.

Company A, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Wallace, Ka., to Fort Leavenworth, Ka., March 30. Ordered.

No change in headquarters or stations of companies of artillery reported at this office since April 4.

## STATIONS OF QUARTERMASTERS.

THE following are the addresses and stations of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, April 1, 1871:

### QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Meigs, Brigadier-General M. C., Washington, D. C.

### COLONELS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.

Allen, Robert, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

Rucker, D. H., chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

Ingalls, Rufus, chief quartermaster Department of the East, and in charge of depot, New York city.

Lieutenant-Colonels and Deputy Quartermasters-General.

Easton, L. C., chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Van Vliet, S., chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic, and in charge of depot and Schuykill arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

McFerran, J. C., chief quartermaster Military Division of the South, Louisville, Ky.

Holabird, S. B., chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

Tyler, B. O., chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

Tompkins, C. H., chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, Drum Barracks, Cal.

Ekin, J. A., chief quartermaster Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

Myers, Fred., in charge depot, New Orleans, La. Under orders for duty at Santa Fé, N. M.

### MAJORS AND QUARTERMASTERS.

Montgomery, A., Buffalo, N. Y.

Moore, Tredwell, Fort Adams, R. I.

Ransom, H. C., Fort Shaw, M. T.

Eddy, A. B., chief quartermaster Department of the South, Louisville, Ky.

Saxton, Rufus, chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon.

Bingham, J. D., Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

Perry, A. J., chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb.

Hodges, H. C., chief quartermaster Third Quartermaster's District, Department of the East, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chandler, J. G., chief quartermaster Second Quartermaster's District, Department of the East, Boston, Mass.

Sawtelle, C. G., chief quartermaster Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Dana, J. J., chief quartermaster Department of the Lakes, Detroit, Mich.

Potter, J. A., chief quartermaster District of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. M.

Batchelder, R. N., chief quartermaster First Quartermaster's District, Department of the East, New York city.

Ludington, M. I., Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

Moore, J. M., in charge of depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Under orders to report to the Adjutant-General for assignment.

### CAPTAINS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.

Myers, William, in charge of depot, Washington, D. C.

Thomas, C. W., settling his accounts, Washington, D. C.

Enos, H. M., on sick leave. Address, Waukesha, Wis.

Card, B. C., in charge of depot, San Antonio, Texas.

Reynolds, C. A., Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

Dandy, G. B., Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Weeks, George H., St. Louis, Mo.

Carling, E. B., Fort Shaw, M. T. Under orders for duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

Hughes, W. B., San Francisco, Cal. Under orders for duty in the Department of the Platte.

Robinson, A. G., Fort Hayes, Kansas.

Baker, E. D., Camp Halleck, Nevada.

James, H. W., Portland, Oregon.

Inman, Henry. Address, care chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

Lee, J. G. C., Tucson, A. T.

Gillies, James. Under orders to report to the Adjutant-General U. S. A., for assignment.

Eckerson, T. J., Fort Richardson, Texas.

McGonnigle, A. J., Fort Union, N. M.

Grimes, E. B., Fort Wingate, N. M.

Scully, J. W., Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

Howell, W. T., Fort Griffin, Texas.

Foster, C. W., Fort Whipple, A. T.

Bradley, G. W., Charleston, S. C.

Alden, George E., Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Barstow, S. F., on duty as A. D. C., headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pa.

Belcher, J. H., Omaha, Neb.

Kirk, E. B., Camp Supply, I. T.

Kimball, A. S., Kit Carson, C. T.

Rockwell, A. F., Fort Sill, I. T.

Smith, G. C., San Francisco, Cal.

Hunt, T. B., Fort Davis, Texas.

Strang, E. J., New Orleans, La.

Porter, D. W., Fort Quitman, Texas.

Constable, N. S., Fort Randall, D. T.

Furey, J. V., Sioux City, Iowa.

Forsyth, L. C., settling his accounts, Washington, D. C.

Hoyt, C. H., in charge depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Blunt, A. P., Fort Buford, D. T.



## CAPTAINS AND MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

Potter, R. M., acting assistant quartermaster, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Allgood, C. A., acting assistant quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.  
 Rodgers, J. F., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 Hull, G. A., acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Sanders, W. T.  
 Dimpfel, G. H. A., acting assistant quartermaster, Camp Verde, A. T.  
 Hodges, W. G., acting assistant quartermaster, Galveston Texas.  
 Sawyer, N. D. A., acting assistant quartermaster, Indianapolis, Texas.  
 Livers, John, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.  
 Lieber, H., Fort Snelling, Minn.  
 Van Antwerp, V. F., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Barrett, Addison, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Martin, W. F., Charleston, S. C.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL J. A. Hardie, Major J. D. Bingham, and Paymaster T. H. Stanton, the commissioners appointed to audit the war claims of Kansas, the payment of which has been authorized by Congress, report a balance of \$337,054 due.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Sanford Gansevoort, U. S. Army, captain Fifth Artillery, died in Albany, New York, on Wednesday, April 12. He was the only son of Mr. Peter Gansevoort of Albany, at whose house his funeral takes place on Saturday. He entered the Army from New York, by appointment as second lieutenant, May 14, 1861, and was appointed first lieutenant March 1, 1862, and captain August 13, 1866. He served with volunteers during the war, with the rank of colonel and brevet brigadier-general.

By orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 30, 1871, Company A, Fifth Infantry, now at Fort Wallace, Kansas, and one other company of the same regiment of those now at Fort Harker, Kansas, to be designated by the colonel of the regiment, were directed to proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and take post. The headquarters Fifth Infantry are transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, of which post Colonel N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, will assume the command with as little delay as practicable.

THE repeated losses, within the past few months, of public arms by theft from company quarters in the Department of the Platte, indicates a growing evil, whose abatement necessitates every care on the part of company and post commanders. Hereafter, in accordance with orders from department headquarters, at every post one non-commissioned officer will be kept constantly on duty for each squad room of the garrison, who, during his tour, shall be held responsible, night and day, for the safety and security of all arms and accoutrements in the room. A record of non-commissioned officers, detailed, mounted, and relieved for this purpose, will be kept with the records of the company for future reference if required.

THE following is the official statement of the appropriations made during the third session of the Forty-first Congress for the year ending June 30, 1872:

Pay of invalid and other pensions.....	\$29,050,000
Military Academy.....	316,269
Consular and diplomatic service.....	1,466,334
Legislative, executive, and judicial expenses.....	19,508,409
For sundry civil expenses, including \$500,000 unexpended balances reappropriated.....	24,141,773
Deficiencies for fiscal years ending June 30, 1870 and 1871, and for former years and for other purposes.....	\$11,266,131
For half-yearly appropriations, for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.....	2,750,000
Army.....	14,013,131
Navy.....	27,719,580
Public works.....	16,832,317
Indian Department.....	4,407,500
Post Office Department.....	5,112,240
Fortifications.....	28,032,898
Miscellaneous.....	1,627,500
Total.....	\$174,488,962

THE telegraph reports the death of the Austrian Admiral William Baron de Tegethoff. He was the son of an Austrian colonel, and was born at Marburg, Styria, in 1827. He studied at the Venice Naval School, and entered the navy in 1845. In 1849 he took part in the blockade of Venice, and attained the rank of captain in 1857, when he was sent to Egypt to improve the trade between Austria and that country. The year following, he received command of the corvette *Archduke Frederick*, and took part in the naval operations of the war against France. Soon after he was placed in charge of one of the departments of the Admiralty. He accompanied the Archduke Maximilian to Brazil, and in 1860 he was placed in command of a ship-of-war. Tegethoff in 1862 received command of the Austrian Asiatic squadron. Two years later he was transferred to the control of the North Sea squadron, and gained a victory over the Danes at Heligoland. In the Austro-Italian war of 1866 he commanded the Austrian fleet, and gained the important victory of Lissa. On that occasion the Austrian fleet of 25 vessels, including seven iron-clads, dispersed the Italian fleet of 34 vessels, and sunk the *Re d'Italia*. Toward the close of the year Tegethoff travelled abroad, and was in this country in 1867, when he was instructed to apply in Mexico for the body of the Archduke Maximilian and convey it to Austria. He accomplished this duty, and the month after his return home was placed in charge of the naval section which had just been attached to the War Department.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States steamer *Nipsic* was still at Aspinwall at last advices.

ADVICES from Aspinwall to the 5th instant say the United States steamer *Resaca* is starting for Simon Bay.

THE United States steamer *Congress* arrived at St. Thomas March 27 from Samana, and remained in port on the 31st ult. The United States school ship, *Mercury* arrived at St. Thomas March 27 from Barbados, and remained in port on the 31st ult.

THE *Tennessee* will be put out of commission probably, and her crew distributed on two or three smaller vessels to be fitted out for foreign stations. As the law limits the total number of seamen in our Navy to 8,000, many of our vessels cannot be sent to sea. The *Tennessee* being a large vessel has enough men on board to fit out at least two smaller vessels.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that "the U. S. steamer *Ossipee*, flag-ship of the South Pacific squadron, which sailed from San Francisco last November, reached Guayaquil after seventy days' sail. She remained there six days, and proceeded thence to Callao, which port she reached February 19, making eighty-two days in all from San Francisco. February 21 she sailed from Callao to tow the *Jamestown* across the calm region to Panama. After remaining at Panama two or three weeks she will sail for Valparaiso." The *Ossipee* and *Jamestown* left Panama April 5.

THE United States sloop *Saratoga*, third rate, 14 guns, which has been lying in ordinary at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is being fitted for sea, and when complete will be manned and sent to Annapolis, where she will receive about fifty midshipmen, of the second and third classes, and sail on the regular summer cruise. The *Constellation*, third rate, 22 guns, will also take on board a quota of midshipmen, and sail in company with the *Saratoga*. The ships will sail on the 15th of May. The yacht *America*, fourth rate, will be manned by midshipmen of the senior class, and will cruise in the Chesapeake.

THE United States steamer *Michigan* is undergoing a thorough repair of her wood-work, preparatory for the season's cruise, and when completed will be good as new, as her iron hull is in a perfect state of preservation. Some of the new improvements are: a new berth deck; pilot house cut down and top enlarged, so as to give more space for outlook; new ladders and new gratings throughout; new cutter, and other boats overhauled and repainted. The sailors' galley has been removed from the berth deck and placed under the hurricane deck. The engines were thoroughly overhauled during the winter. The vessel will probably be ready for duty by the 1st of May. She was built at Pittsburgh twenty-seven years ago, and is the only war vessel of the United States on the lakes.

A DESPATCH from Kingston, Jamaica, April 8, says: "It has been announced here that Commander Selfridge reports the route surveyed for the canal involves only twenty-three miles of a cutting to connect the Atrato and Tuira rivers." A correspondent with the expedition writing March 19, from the head of the surveyed line on the Rio Paranchita, says: "The highest elevation reached so far is 116 feet. A reconnaissance just completed seems to prove this to be the highest elevation which we will encounter between this point and the Pacific. There is great enthusiasm among the officers and men at the prospect of the expedition proving a great success. We have heard nothing from the party approaching from the Pacific, but expect to meet them by the middle of May at the furthest. The health of the expedition is excellent. Commander Selfridge is with the Pacific party. The United States steamer *Nipsic* leaves to-morrow for the Gulf of San Blas, for the purpose of making a thorough reconnaissance of the Cardal route. The survey of the harbor on the Atlantic side has been very thorough. No shoals have been found except at the mouth of the river, and these could be easily dredged in a short time. It is an excellent harbor, easy of access, of great extent, and has good holding ground. Up to this date about one hundred and sixty miles of sounding lines have been run and about forty-three miles of coast line put in. It is expected that operations on this side will be finished by the last of May, when we will sail for Aspinwall."

AN English paper gives us a full account of the official visit of the mayor and corporation of Southampton to the United States ship *Shenandoah*. The city officials, who appeared in their robes of office, were received on board the frigate by Captain Wells, Lieutenant-Commander Marston Niles, Lieutenant Perry, Master Sharrar, Chief Engineer Ayers, Surgeon Lyon, and Lieutenant Kelton; and they were also most cordially welcomed by Mrs. Wells, Miss Elsie Wells, Miss May Wells, and Miss Brown (an American lady from Havre). The visitors, says the English report from which we quote, "who were received with the customary honors, the marines having been drawn up in line and heralded their reproach, soon found themselves perfectly at home, while the commander and his officers spared no pains in order to promote the comfort and pleasure of their guests. It was thought advisable that the company should first of all inspect the ship, and this was accordingly done, and it need hardly be said that the survey proved most interesting. The *Shenandoah* is a wooden frigate of 1,000 tons burden and 600-horse power, carrying eight broadside guns, two 11-inch guns, and a rifled sixty-pounder, besides two boat guns. The cannon are in reality worked on the turret principle, with-

out the turret, and the most perfect arrangements exist for moving the guns with the greatest possible ease. Her engines are of beautiful construction, by Messrs Merrick and Sons of Philadelphia, and were manufactured in 1863. There are four boilers and fourteen furnaces, seven on each side, and there is an apparatus for condensing fresh water out of the "briny;" indeed, it may be said that "everything on board is done by steam. The vessel throughout is replete with every accommodation, and the men, who number, including marines, 150, exclusive of officers and cadets, have a very smart appearance. The American officers were very hospitable towards their visitors, there being an *ad libitum* supply of refreshments, and wines of the choicest quality."

In the course of the afternoon, the company having assembled in the wardroom, the mayor delivered an address thanking Captain Wells for his hospitality and expressing the most cordial sentiments towards him and his country. Captain Wells, in acknowledging the compliment, said he reciprocated the kind sentiments of the mayor. He remembered distinctly the attention and hospitality extended toward him when he visited England in the *Resolute*, which was restored to the American Government by the Queen of this country. It was his good fortune to serve on board that ship as executive officer. The Queen and the royal family honored them with a visit, and there was really no end to the hospitality extended to them by the English people. From London and even from Southampton they received invitations, but it was not convenient for them to accept them at the time. As to the wishes of the mayor, that good feeling might always subsist between England and the United States, that wish was expressed "at home" (applause). Whatever might be said, the Americans were always friendly towards England (applause). We were of the same race, and of the same blood, and of the same habits, and whenever we met we always fraternized and felt at home. Himself and family would have the strongest reasons for going away from Southampton with the best feelings towards the place, and he had to thank the mayor and corporation for their kind visit, though had they given him say two days' notice, he would have prepared something more substantial for them (applause).

The mayor said that they could not wish for greater hospitality, and both he and the corporation were delighted with the reception they had received, and at the opportunity afforded them of visiting that beautiful ship (applause).

The company then prepared to leave the vessel, and when their tug had left the *Shenandoah*, the frigate fired a salute of thirteen guns, which was acknowledged the next day by a salute of twenty guns fired at noon from the platform battery, by order of the mayor, in honor of the President of the United States.

## THE NAVAL LYCEUM.

THE anniversary meeting of the U. S. Naval Lyceum, presided over by Rear-Admiral M. Smith, the president ex-officio, was held on the 1st of this month, and was attended with more than ordinary interest. The members are much encouraged in their hopes, not only of reviving the Society, but of insuring it a brilliant future that will more than rival its earlier history. There was a full attendance, and it seemed to be the earnest effort of every member to do his part toward the success of the institution. The following were elected officers of the Lyceum:

First Vice-President, Commodore Henry Eagle; Second Vice-President, Surgeon Charles Chase; Corresponding Secretary, Captain J. W. A. Nicholson; Recording Secretaries, Lieutenant-Commanders Edward Hooker and E. F. Woodward; Treasurer, Paymaster J. S. Cunningham; Curators, Commander D. L. Braine, Chief Engineer Robert Danby, Naval Constructor B. F. Delano, Commander John Walters, Lieutenant-Commander E. F. Woodward; Librarian, Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker; Assistant Librarian, Mr. W. C. Gibson.

The following honorary members were elected:

President Grant, Secretary of the Navy Robeson, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, and Vice-Admiral Rowan.

A number of donations were received, and interesting communications from old members were read, showing that interest in the Society and zeal for its successful working had not died out or become torpid. The Lyceum is increasing every month in numbers, and additional donations of books, besides other articles of value and curiosity, are being found in its rooms. It is an object on the part of the Lyceum, by means of adding other and modern works, to increase the library, which now contains some 4,000 volumes.

Regular meetings are held at the end of every month, and the rooms are open daily for the use of the members and to the visits of strangers. In these rooms, filled with objects from all parts of the world, gifts of officers of the Navy and other friends of the institution, there is attraction for every taste, however varied. The antiquarian can revel in old rusty relics of far-away times; gaze with silent sympathy on the mummied counterfeit of it, may be, one of Egypt's fairest daughters; then, in the spring-tide of life, just "budding in to womanhood," now possessed of little freshness and of more than feminine silence. No girlish graces hang around her now. Enobarbus could not say of this one:

"Age cannot wither her."

Rather we seem to hear her saying:

"— Think on me, That am with Phœbus' amorous pinches black, and wrinkled deep in time."

Womanlike, apologizing and giving anything but the correct reason for her present dilapidated condition!



Perhaps she was some kin to Potiphar's wife, although there is nothing of the flirt about her at the present moment. Josephs can assemble in the Lyceum without fear of her advances.

The eye of the anatomist or naturalist will be softly suffused with a scientific moisture as it lovingly rests on cunning dissections of adjacent mummified cats, the swathed body of the pensive crocodile, and the interesting bottled preserves of bug, fish, and reptile, now far from the "land they loved so well." Old age can note the silent flight of time, as he and the bald-headed eagle confront each other through a pane of glass.

Young children, to whom perhaps small-pox, scarlet fever, and kindred diseases, are not always evils unmixed—for do not holidays sometimes come in their train, especially with prudent school-teachers?—find here another school, when, with a half-ashamed feeling of guilty enjoyment, they lurk in these rooms, tasting the sweets of their disordered holiday—a school where their little minds insensibly imbibe lessons of humanity, morality, and patriotism; learn to scorn any holiday gained at the expense of another's suffering; learn to welcome with enthusiasm their legitimate holidays, and what holiday more legitimate than the Fourth of July, of which they cannot help but be reminded by the numerous relics of the Revolution and the war of 1812?

These are supposed to be model children, however—good children, that derive intense satisfaction at sight of the framed semblances of the presidents, statesmen, and old commodores hanging around the room—a gallery of patriots, benignant guardians of the propriety of the Lyceum, as works of art and faithful portraits of the originals inviting an admiring criticism.

Minerals, shells, and coins, specimens of the rude workmanship of the benighted Feejee, the belligerent Caffrarian, the benumbed Esquimaux, and the besotted red Indian—all these are objects to teach us contentment with our lot and gratitude that ours is a country where cannibals and missionaries do not agree, where hair is in more demand than scalp, and where the tallow candle is not an article of diet, but illumines, or tries to illumine the pages of history, science, and art, now pored over in many an humble home, with its feeble ray aiding the student to become a Daniel Webster and at the same time destroying his eyesight.

Comparisons equally comforting are suggested by the mementoes of the Mexican war: shells from the Castle San Juan d'Uliva, shin-bone from the field of Palo Alto, and autographs of Santa Anna.

#### THE NAVY LIST.

In the Navy Register for 1871, just issued, L. M. Goldsborough, commandant Navy-yard, Washington, fifty-nine years in the service, heads the list of rear-admirals on the active list; William Rodgers Taylor, commanding North Squadron, Pacific Fleet, forty-three years in the service, the commodores; Napoleon Collins, Beverly, N. J., thirty-seven years in the service, the list of captains; H. U. T. Arnold, on furlough, thirty-two years in the service, the commanders; Thomas H. Eastman, eighteen years in the service, the lieutenant-commanders; Horace Elmer, attached to the *Terror*, ten years in the service, the lieutenants; Fremont M. Hendrix, on sick leave, nine years in service, the masters; Charles P. Perkins, attached to the *Lancaster*, six years in service, the ensigns; and William F. Bulkley, attached to the *Ticonderoga*, six years in service, the midshipmen. The staff officers are not arranged in the Register according to their several grades as fixed by the act of March 3, 1871, which (section 10) enacts that the new grades in the staff corps shall be filled by appointment from the highest numbers in each corps, according to seniority. In the following table they are arranged in accordance with this enactment:

#### SURGEONS.

**SURGEON-GENERAL, RELATIVE RANK OF COMMODORE.**  
Wm. Maxwell Wood, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

**MEDICAL DIRECTORS, RELATIVE RANK OF CAPTAIN.**  
Jonathan M. Foltz, President Board of Examiners, Philadelphia.  
James C. Palmer, special duty, Newport, R. I.  
Ninian Pinkney, Navy-yard, Washington.  
David Harlan, Churchville, Md.  
J. D. Miller, receiving-ship, Philadelphia.  
Joseph Keale, special duty, Philadelphia.  
George Maulsby, member Board Examiners.  
William Grier, special duty, Baltimore.  
J. W. Taylor, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.  
Samuel Jackson, Naval Hospital, New York.  
James McClelland, Navy-yard, Philadelphia.  
J. S. Messersmith, Lancaster, Pa.  
Thomas M. Potter, Kingston, R. I.  
A. A. Henderson, Navy-yard, Boston.

**MEDICAL INSPECTORS, RELATIVE RANK OF COMMANDER.**  
Lewis J. Williams, Belair, Md.  
Marius Duval, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.  
Joseph Wilson, Jr., fleet surgeon, South Atlantic Fleet.  
Charles Eversfield, fleet surgeon, European Fleet.  
Robert T. Maccoun, Baltimore, Md.  
Henry O. Mayo, fleet surgeon, Asiatic Fleet.  
Philip Lansdale, fleet surgeon, Pacific Fleet.  
William Lowber, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Phineas J. Horwitz, leave of absence.  
Charles Martin, fleet surgeon, North Atlantic Fleet.  
Francis M. Gunnel, Naval Hospital, Washington.  
James Suddards, Marine Banders, Philadelphia.  
Edward Shippen, Naval Academy.  
Samuel F. Coues, Richmond.  
Jacob S. Dungan, Ossipee.

**SURGEONS, RELATIVE RANK OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER OR LIEUTENANT.**  
The first fifteen are:  
George Peck, Navy-yard, N. Y.  
John M. Browne, Naval Hospital, Mare Island.  
Thomas J. Turner, Juniata.  
J. H. Taylor, Plymouth.  
W. T. Ford, Navy-yard, Norfolk.  
J. S. Kitchen, California.  
A. L. Gibson, member Board Examiners.  
R. B. Dunby, on leave.

R. C. Dean, Bureau of Medicine.  
P. S. Wales, Guerriere.  
A. C. Gorgas, Brooklyn.  
D. Bloodgood, receiving-ship, New York.  
T. W. Leach, Navy-yard, Portsmouth.  
W. M. King, waiting orders.  
B. F. Gibbs, special duty, New Orleans.

#### ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The first fifteen assistant surgeons are:  
T. N. Penrose, Swatara.  
E. D. Payne, Jamestown.  
S. F. Shaw, ordered home.  
Joseph Huggs, Brooklyn.  
G. K. Brush, Saranac.  
C. G. Ver Meulen, Narragansett.  
E. C. Murtrie, Milton, Pa.  
Charles S. Wells, Colorado.  
E. Kershner, Richmond.

H. S. Pitkin, receiving-ship, New York.  
J. B. Ackley, Navy-yard, Phila.  
W. S. Fort, Tennessee.  
J. M. Flint, Navy-yard, Boston.  
J. R. Lyon, Idaho.  
W. H. Jones, Navy-yard, Washington.

#### PAYMASTERS.

**PAYMASTER-GENERAL, RELATIVE RANK OF COMMODORE.**  
Edw. T. Dunn, Chief of Bureau Provisions and Clothing.

#### PAY DIRECTORS, RELATIVE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

John B. Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Horace M. Heiskell, Navy-yard, Philadelphia.  
George F. Cutter, inspector provisions, etc., Boston.  
James H. Watmough, New York city.  
John O. Bradford, at New York.  
J. George Harris, Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Edward C. Doran, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Joseph C. Eldredge, special duty, New York.  
John S. Gulick, fleet paymaster, European Fleet.  
W. Brenton Boggs, inspector provisions, etc., Washington.  
Thomas H. Looker, at Baltimore.  
Caleb J. Emery, inspector provisions, etc., New York.

#### PAY INSPECTORS, RELATIVE RANK OF COMMANDER.

Charles W. Abbott, at Boston.  
John S. Cunningham, Navy-yard, New York.  
Calvin C. Jackson, Naval Academy.  
Robert H. Clark, inspector provisions, etc., Philadelphia.  
James D. Murray, Navy-yard, Washington.  
James Fulton, settling accounts.  
James N. Carpenter, fleet paymaster, Asiatic Fleet.  
Alexander W. Russell, at Philadelphia.  
George Leonard Davis, Navy-yard, Norfolk.  
Augustus H. Gilman, settling accounts.  
Rufus C. Spalding, fleet paymaster, Pacific Fleet.  
Cuthbert F. Wallach, Guerriere.  
Caspar Schenk, Congress.

#### PAYMASTERS.

Of the fifty paymasters with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander or lieutenant, the following are the first fifteen:  
C. H. Eldredge, storekeeper, L. G. Billings, receiving-ship, Asiatic Fleet.  
G. E. Thornton, paymaster, South Atlantic fleet.  
E. Foster, paymaster, North Atlantic fleet.  
E. May, Navy-yard, Boston.  
H. M. Denniston, Michigan.  
R. Washington, under suspension.  
F. C. Cosby, Pensacola.

E. Stewart, paymaster at Washington.  
J. A. Smith, California.  
A. J. Clark, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
G. Cochran, settling accounts.  
T. T. Caswell, Tennessee.  
W. W. Williams, Vandalia.  
J. Hoy, Jr., Naval Academy.

#### PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

The following are the ten passed assistant paymasters, with relative rank of lieutenant or master, who head the list of the thirty officers of that grade:  
H. T. Wright, Nantasket.  
D. A. Smith, Navy-yard, Pensacola.  
C. A. McDaniel, Terror.  
F. A. Arms, Tuscarora.  
John Furey, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. Linsly, Jr., New York.  
F. T. Gillett, New Albany, Ind.  
G. H. Griffing, Narragansett.  
E. Mellach, Trenton, N. J.  
G. W. Brown, Washington.

#### ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

G. H. Reed, settling accounts.  
F. Bissell, Guard.  
G. F. Bemis, Kansas, and thirty-four others.

#### ENGINEERS.

**ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, RELATIVE RANK OF COMMODORE.**  
J. W. King, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.

**CHIEF ENGINEERS, RELATIVE RANK OF CAPTAIN.**  
William W. W. Wood, inspector machinery afloat, New York.  
Benjamin F. Isherwood, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
George Sewall, Navy-yard, New York.  
William H. Shock, inspector machinery afloat, Washington.  
Theodore Zeller, special duty, New York.  
Elbridge Lawton, Navy-yard, Boston.  
Robert Danby, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Benjamin F. Garvin, inspector machinery afloat, Philadelphia.  
Henry H. Stewart, Navy-yard, Norfolk.

**CHIEF ENGINEERS, RELATIVE RANK OF COMMANDER.**  
Harman Newell, fleet engineer, South American Fleet.  
Edmund S. De Luce, Navy-yard, New York.  
Edwin Fithian, fleet engineer, European Fleet.  
Montgomery Fletcher, inspector machinery afloat, Mare Island.  
Thomas A. Shock, Portsmouth Navy-yard.  
Charles H. Loring, Navy-yard, Washington.  
Alexander Henderson, fleet engineer, Asiatic Fleet.  
Stephen D. Hilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Francis C. Dade, inspector machinery afloat, Norfolk.  
David B. McComb, Tennessee.  
Edward D. Robie, inspector machinery afloat, Boston.  
Thomas Williamson, fleet engineer, North Atlantic Fleet.  
William S. Stamm, fleet engineer, Pacific Fleet.  
William J. Landin, Ferryville, Md.  
George R. Johnson, League Island, Pa.

#### CHIEF ENGINEERS, RELATIVE RANK OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER OR LIEUTENANT.

The first fifteen are:  
W. B. Brooke, Michigan.  
J. B. Kimball, New York.  
J. W. Moore, Portsmouth Navy-yard.  
C. B. Baker, Salem, Mass.  
J. S. Albert, member Board of Examiners.  
R. M. Bartleman, Navy-yard, Boston.  
G. F. Kutz, inspector machinery afloat, League Island.

A. J. Kiersted, Ossipee.  
W. H. Rutherford, Pensacola Navy-yard.  
W. W. Dungan, Baltimore.  
J. W. Thompson, Jr., special duty.  
T. J. Jones, Juniata.  
W. H. Hunt, Washington, D. C.  
J. McElmell, Plymouth.  
G. J. Barry, California.

#### FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, RELATIVE RANK OF LIEUTENANT OR MASTER.

The first fifteen are:  
J. S. Finney, Colorado.  
J. H. Morrison, Navy-yard, N. Y.  
D. Smith, Bur. S. Engineering.  
H. S. Davis, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
F. A. Wilson, Richmond.  
A. S. Greene, ordered home.  
P. A. Bearick, Saco.

G. W. Seussner, Falmouth, Va.  
J. F. Sprague, Congress.  
R. H. Gunnell, Washington.  
B. Fotta, Nipisc.  
J. B. Carpenter, Narragansett.  
E. M. Lewis, League Island.  
J. L. Vaulain, Swatara.

#### SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, RELATIVE RANK OF MASTER OR ENSIGN.

The first fifteen are:  
J. F. Bingham, Lancaster, N. Y.  
J. H. Harmony, Mound City.  
J. M. Emanuel, Dictator.  
J. W. Saville, sick leave.  
M. M. Knowlton, Terror.  
H. S. Ross, Buffalo, N. Y.  
J. Pemberton, Naval Academy.  
A. B. Bates, Baltimore, Md.  
L. T. Safford, California.

C. R. Roelker, Bureau Steam Engineering.  
J. J. Barry, Dictator.  
J. W. Hollihan, Darien Expedition.  
C. W. Breaker, Galveston.  
J. Brown, special duty, New York.  
O. B. Mills, sick leave.

#### CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR, RELATIVE RANK OF COMMODORE.

Isaiah Hanscom, Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair.

#### NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

**Captains**—Benjamin F. Delano, Navy-yard, N. Y.; Isaiah Hanscom.  
**Commanders**—Edward Hartt, waiting orders; Thomas Davidson, Jr., Navy-yard, Boston; Thomas E. Webb, Navy-yard, Norfolk.  
**Lieutenant-Commander**—John W. Esby, Portsmouth Navy-yard.

#### CIVIL ENGINEERS.

\* B. F. Chandler, Portsmouth, N. H.; Charles Hastings, Boston; F. A. Stratton, Washington, D. C.; W. M. Spear, Norfolk; F. C. Prindle, Philadelphia; Norman Stratton, New York.

#### CHAPLAINS.

**Captains**—Joseph Stockbridge, Plainfield, N. J.; John Blake, Saranac; Edmund C. Bittinger, Navy-yard, Philadelphia; Mason Noble, Washington Navy-yard.  
**Commanders**—Robert Givin, Fruitland, N. J.; George W. Dorrance, Guerriere; Thomas G. Saiter, Boston Navy-yard; Charles R. Hall, leave of absence; William H. Stewart, receiving-ship, Boston; John S. Wallace, Navy-yard, Mare Island; Donald McLaren, Naval Academy.  
**Lieutenant-Commanders**—George W. Smith, Franklin; George D. Henderson, Navy-yard, New York; Henry B. Hibben, Naval Academy; John D. Beugless, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wesley O. Holway, Lancaster; James J. Kane, receiving-ship, New York; M. Cookman Brittain, Baltimore.  
**Professors of Mathematics**—John H. C. Coffin, superintendent Nautical Almanac; Mordecai Yarnell, Henry H. Lockwood, Simon Newcomb, Asaph Hall, William Harkness, and Joseph E. Nourse, Naval Academy; Edward Seager, Baltimore; John R. Eastman, Naval Observatory.

The following are the chiefs of the other bureaus of the Navy Department:

Commodore James Alden, Bureau of Navigation.  
Commodore A. L. Case, Bureau of Ordnance.  
Commodore William Reynolds, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.  
Captain David Ammen, Bureau of Yards and Docks, with relative rank of commodore.

#### COMMANDING FLEETS AND SQUADRONS.

Rear-Admiral Samuel P. Lee, North Atlantic Fleet—10 vessels.  
Commodore J. F. Green, Southern Squadron North Atlantic Fleet—1 vessel.  
Rear-Admiral Joseph Lanman, South Atlantic Fleet—5 vessels (two preparing).  
Rear-Admiral Charles S. Boggs, European Fleet—8 vessels.  
Commodore J. R. Mullany, Mediterranean Squadron—1 vessel.  
Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow, Pacific Fleet—11 vessels.  
Commodore William Rogers Taylor, North Squadron Pacific Fleet—1 vessel.  
Commodore David McDougall, South Squadron Pacific Fleet—1 vessel.  
Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Asiatic Fleet—7 vessels.  
Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, Darien Surveying Expedition and Tehuantepec and Nicaragua Surveying Expedition—6 vessels.

#### NAVY-YARDS AND SHORE STATIONS.

Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, port-admiral, New York.  
Rear-Admiral Melancton Smith, commandant, New York.  
Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, commandant, Washington, D. C.  
Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commandant, Norfolk, Va.  
Commodore A. M. Pennock, commandant, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Commodore Charles Steedman, commandant, Boston.  
Commodore George F. Emmons, commandant, Philadelphia.  
Commodore Jas. Madison Fraley, commandant, League Island, Pa.  
Commodore Edw. Middleton, commandant, Pensacola, Fla.  
Commodore John R. Goldsborough, commandant, Mare Island, Cal.  
Captain Egbert Thompson, Mound City, Ill.  
Captain William Ruckendorf, iron-clad duty, New Orleans, La.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

APRIL 5.—Ensign E. P. Wood, to examination for promotion.  
APRIL 6.—First Assistant Engineers James Sheridan and Edward Farmer, to examination for promotion.  
APRIL 7.—Lieutenant-Commander John Weidman, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire* at Norfolk, Va.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster Francis T. Gillett, to the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.  
APRIL 10.—Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Davis, Boatswain H. Dickinson, Carpenter Joseph E. Miller, and Sailmaker John J. Stanford, to the practice ship *Constellation* on the 1st of May.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, Acting Boatswain C. E. Hawkins, Carpenter R. G. Thomas, and Acting Sailmaker George S. Haskins, to the practice ship *Saratoga* on the 1st of May.

#### DETACHED.

APRIL 5.—Lieutenant Asa Walker, from the *Jamestown* and placed on waiting orders.  
Carpenter John L. Davis, from the *Pawnee*, and placed on sick leave.  
APRIL 7.—Ensign Richard Mitchell, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.  
Ensign J. W. Graydon, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered to the *Shavmut*.  
Paymaster Leonard A. Fraley, from the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and ordered to settle accounts.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greeley, from the *Nyack*, and ordered to settle accounts.  
Second Assistant Engineer Jones Godfrey, from the Pacific Fleet, and placed on waiting orders.  
APRIL 8.—Surgeon Asa Walker K. Scofield, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.  
APRIL 10.—Lieutenant W. W. Reisinger, from torpedo duty on the 1st of May, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the practice ship *Saratoga* on the 1st of May.  
Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Yancey, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the practice ship *Saratoga* on the 1st of May.  
Paymaster M. B. Cushing, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the practice ship *Constellation* on the 1st of May.  
Gunner James Hutchinson, from the Naval Magazine, Norfolk, on the 25th inst., and ordered to the Naval Magazine, Norfolk, Va.  
Acting Gunner Cecil C. Neil, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the practice ship *Saratoga* on the 1st of May.  
APRIL 11.—Lieutenant M. B. Field, Jr., from the *Nyack*, and waiting orders.  
Chaplain Mason Noble, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 8, 1871:  
Edward R. Dodge, surgeon, March 29, at Lewisburg, Pa.  
George Bartlett, seaman, March 3, U. S. steamer *Brooklyn*, at Lisbon, Portugal.  
August Herzog, corporal, March 20, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

#### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Second Lieutenant Oway C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps.—Detached on the 6th inst. from the Norfolk, Va., station, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
First Lieutenant Wm. B. Remy, U. S. Marine Corps.—Granted leave of absence for thirty days from the 8th inst.

THE United States store-ship *Supply*, from New York with a cargo of provisions for the destitute people of certain districts of France, arrived at Havre on Wednesday the 5th instant.



## THE POWER OF NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1871.

General Order No. 182.

At a Naval General Court-martial, convened October 20, 1870, at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Lockwood of the Navy was tried on the charges of "Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals" and "Embezzlement," was found guilty of both charges, and sentenced "to be dismissed from the Navy; to be imprisoned for five years in such legal place of confinement as the Secretary of the Navy may designate, and to be fined in the sum of \$2,000." The sentence in this case, in common with others of a kindred character which have been tried by the same court, presents for the consideration of the revising authority some questions of very great doubt and difficulty. It was tried by a court of the highest naval authority, who have faithfully endeavored to discharge their duty without prejudice or favor, and if they have failed to reach right conclusion in any particular, it has been by reason of conflicting legal provisions and opinions, and in pursuit of a wise policy which accepted the construction most adequate for the punishment of wrong, and left to the revising authority all questions of restricting inferences and want of power for enforcement.

After some hesitation, I have arrived at the conclusion that so much of the sentence in this case as imposes fine and imprisonment is illegal and cannot be enforced. The act of July, 1862, "for the better government of the Navy," after giving to naval courts-martial the power to adjudge the punishment of death in certain specified cases, further provides, in article 6, that in the particular cases where the punishment might have been death, the sentence may be imprisonment for life, or for a term; and that, in these cases, the sentences may be carried into execution in the penitentiaries under the control of the United States, or the use of which may have been allowed by the Legislatures of the States. This is the only special provision of law applicable at this time which specifically confers upon naval courts-martial the power of imprisonment as a punishment, and gives the use of the civil prisons at the command of the Government for the carrying out of the sentences of naval courts. This provision is by its terms confined to certain specified offences of the highest grades. The offences proved in this case, though of a very serious nature, affecting the character of the service as well as the interests of the Government, are not among those for the punishment of which Congress has provided specifically in this article. By every principle of legal construction, the specific restrictions of the article referred to limit the general powers given to naval tribunals for the punishment of other offences not included under its provisions, and the words, "such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge," when afterward used in the act, and referring to offences of a lower grade, not within the limits of article 6, must be held to mean some legal punishment other than that which is, in the provisions of that article, limited to those of a higher grade. This conclusion seems to be inevitable. The ruling of the Department since the passage of the act has generally been in accordance with it, and, in a case of great importance, its propriety was maintained by my predecessor, against adverse opinion, with a becoming steadfastness. But the same conclusion is naturally reached on general principles. All general powers of punishment given to naval courts-martial are, of course, limited by the power and means legally at the command of the Department for their enforcement. They must be held to refer only to such punishments as are sanctioned by the laws, regulations, and customs of the service, and they can never extend to such as the Department has no proper or legal means of executing. In this view the imposition of a pecuniary fine, as a punishment, is not within the general powers given to naval courts-martial by the act referred to, since neither the courts nor the Department have at their command process or other means of enforcing and collecting it. The sentence of imprisonment for a term of years by a naval court-martial as a punishment for an offence, for the punishment of which the Department has no means of legal imprisonment legally at its command, is, on the same principles, clearly nugatory. The use of the public prisons for carrying into execution sentences of naval courts-martial is given only by article 6 of the act before referred to, and is, by the specific restriction of that article, confined, as I have said, to offences of the higher grade therein referred to. This use is not at the command of the Department for the punishment of the offences found in this case.

The only other means of confinement at the command of the Department is in the confined prison quarters on shipboard, or in small cells which are provided at the Marine Barracks, in the various Navy-yards. These are intended and chiefly used for short terms of punishment for the enforcement of discipline, and for the temporary safe keeping of prisoners held for trial for serious offences. Necessarily of narrow compass, and not constructed or intended for the purposes of long imprisonment, they are neither commodious nor secure, and have not the proper arrangements to make them healthful, beneficial, or humane. While criminals of the highest grade, convicted on deliberate trial by jury, under the careful provisions of the criminal law, are guarded in their imprisonment by humane and wise laws, providing for and regulating their moral, mental, and physical health, and looking to their improvement and ultimate reform, I do not feel that imprisonment for long terms in cells like those I have mentioned, on the order of a court-martial, under the summary processes of military law, for the offences found in this case, is either authorized by law, sanctioned by custom, or justified by humanity. The discipline of the naval service must be strict, the tribunals for its enforcement must be summary, and their legal sentences should be carried into execution without regard to technicalities which do not affect the substantial rights of persons or the precedents of the service. But in cases of serious question, for offences not against discipline or mere military law, and where there is concurrent civil jurisdiction, I am unwilling to exercise the discretion imposed upon me for the execution of such a sentence, the legality of which is doubtful when enforced by military authority for offences which may be pursued and properly punished by the criminal courts of the country. The provisions of the act of 1863, which may be cited to sustain this sentence, are not, in my opinion, applicable under proper constitutional construction, and the restrictions of the act itself to these offences at the times when they are found to have been committed; if this were otherwise, the same objection of want of power of proper execution would apply with equal force, since this act makes no provision on that subject. There are other reasons of a somewhat technical nature which might seriously embarrass the execution of that part of this sentence which imposes fine and imprisonment, but I prefer to rest my decision on the broader grounds of legal authority and proper administration. The finding in this case is therefore approved, and so much of the sentence of the court as sentences the accused to dismissal from the service is approved and confirmed; and so much of the sentence as sentences to fine and imprisonment is disapproved and set aside.

The cases of Paymaster James S. Giraud and Paymaster William G. Marcy were tried by the same court for offences of similar character, and the sentence in each includes, besides dismissal from the service, a fine and imprisonment for a term of years. In each of these cases so much of the sentence of the court as sentences the accused therein to dismissal from the service is approved and confirmed; and so much thereof as sentences them to fine and imprisonment is disapproved and set aside. At the same court Paymaster Richard Washington was tried upon the charge of "Scandalous conduct tending to the prejudice of good morals, good order and naval discipline," and "Embezzlement," and upon an additional charge "preferred after the commencement of his trial of 'Neglect of duty.'" The facts developed by the trial of this officer present a case materially different from what the Department had been led to suppose when the first charges were framed; and the court have found that the main allegation against him, that he had converted the public money intrusted to him to his own use, is not sustained by proof. The evidence and findings in the case show the accused to have been guilty of neglect of duty only, under extenuating circumstances. The sentence of fine and imprisonment is, therefore, and on account of the recommendation mitigated to suspension from rank, duty, and pay for six months, to take effect from this date. Paymasters William G. Marcy and James S. Giraud, and Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Lockwood, will, in conformity with the sentence of dismissal, from this date cease to be officers of the Navy.

Geo. M. ROBESON,  
Secretary of the Navy.

INSTRUCTIONS were sent April 1 from headquarters Department of Dakota directing the commanding officers of the military stations at Cheyenne and Grand River agencies to discharge the engineers employed in the Quartermaster's Department at their respective posts.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FROM BENICIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It certainly is a little perplexing for a stranger here to know what to write to an editor in the East that will either be new or interesting. For, in the first place, you may know all about the situation and principal surroundings of these barracks; the town, the arsenal, the bay, the straits, with the hills and surrounding mountains. Then what is the use of mentioning the unevenness of the parade ground, covered with high, green grass, which we stumbled over while drilling; the great distance one is compelled to go for a drink of water; the frequency of "pork days;" the ostentatious use of the cavalry sabre, and the fine point to which the clothing allowance is reduced?

But after all these things, if a trip from San Diego to San Francisco, California, on the steamer *California*, among hogs, dogs, sheep, and a number of "heathen Chinese," don't effectually prove offensive to the least fastidious, then indeed your correspondent has something more than a fraction to learn in the way of pleasant travelling companions. When I consider the scarcity of fresh water that was aboard, the general uncleanness of the steamer, the filthy appearance of the culinary department, a sea of enchanted roughness, and the consequent sickness of passengers—why, no more *California* in mine. Notwithstanding this unpleasantness, the officers of the steamer probably did all in their power to make the trip a pleasant one to the passengers, of which Troop K, First Cavalry, constituted but a small portion.

The glorious news of leaving here in a few days renders us as happy as any  
IN THE ARMY.  
BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL., March 31, 1871.

## WHAT IS A MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company is advertised in your paper as a "strictly mutual company." It is generally thought to be such, and its name implies that it is mutual. In this belief, I was a few days since about to make application for a policy in it, when I came across the annual statement of the company of December 31, 1870, the first item of which is as follows: "The amount of capital stock is paid up, and is \$100,000."

This leads me to inquire, is there not a great misunderstanding in regard to this matter, and are not officers going into the St. Louis Mutual in the belief that it is really a "mutual" company in which the profits are all to be divided among the policy-holders, whereas in fact a large proportion of them are to be paid to holders of the stock?

2. Is this capital stock of any benefit whatever to the insured, or to any party except its owners? For before any dividends are declared the "reserve fund" held back is supposed to be sufficient to cover all expected losses.  
P. M.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, April 5, 1871.

[Our correspondent is misled by his ignorance of the organization of mutual insurance companies. The laws of the State of Missouri, like those of New York, require all insurance companies, mutual as well as others, previous to commencing business, to deposit one hundred thousand dollars in approved securities in the hands of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, as a guarantee of the fidelity of the managers to their trust. This money receives no other return than the interest earned by the bonds in which it is invested. The stockholders receive nothing from the money paid in by policy-holders, or the profits thereon, which are returned to the policy-holders in dividends after providing for the risks of insurance on their lives and the expense of conducting the company. The St. Louis Company is, therefore, a "strictly mutual insurance company."—ED. JOURNAL.]

## HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have been connected with the Army for many years, have visited or have been stationed at at least twenty military posts, and do not remember to have seen nor heard of such establishments at any one of them as bathing and wash-houses for the use of the troops. It is no doubt very pleasant to be able to write "Excellent" five or six times on a muster-roll, but should the words "Personal cleanliness" occupy a place on the roll, which they do not, how very few post commanders could make an entry against it creditable to themselves. At this post, in latitude 43 deg. 37 min., altitude 2,812 feet above the sea, with the mercury in the winter season frequently 10 deg. below zero—a post that has been established for about seven years—there is no place whatever to which the soldier can resort for washing or bathing purposes. Washing in the company quarters under all circumstances is strictly prohibited; and to cleanse his person, the soldier must proceed to the creek and wash in snow water that comes from the mountains, going to avoid observation, at least half a mile from the fort.

A stranger visiting our garrison at the time of inspection on Sunday mornings, would be struck with the glitter of the soldiers' "brasses," and the guns polished beyond the utmost requirements of the Ordnance Department. He would also observe the inspecting officer raising the piece to his eye and looking through the bore as through a telescope, pointing significantly with his finger to a few particles of dust that might have lodged in or upon it. He would hear him remarking on the fit of the coats, etc., etc., and would naturally suppose that the post commander had provided the means of personal cleanliness as liberally as the Government has furnished the soap therefor. But the inspection over, the soldier lays aside his brightened ornaments, and it would be well if he could with equal facility divest himself of the coat of dirt that adheres to his hide, and, thanks to his commandant, clings to him like a leprous.

There is another subject in connection with the foregoing

ing that I would advert to, that is; the practice at most of our military posts of allowing men on the doctor's list, suffering from disgusting diseases, to dwell in the company quarters with well men. The extreme delicacy, or rather the indecency, of this subject hinders me from dwelling upon it. I simply protest against the practice as physically dangerous to us. We desire that our organs of vision remain unimpaired, as well for our present good as for the time when we shall have resumed our position in civil society.  
BIPED.

FORT BOISE, IDAHO TERR., February 19, 1871.

## PURCHASING SOLDIERS' CLOTHING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The following act of Congress, published in General Orders No. 7, 1866, provides for the punishment of citizens who purchase from soldiers their Government clothing, and may be considered to cover the case of which "Quirinal" writes in your last week's issue.

COMPANY CLERK.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months.  
Approved March 3, 1863.

## ANSWERS TO SIGNAL CODE PUZZLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Jake Stop must have a pretty commodious canal boat. See "Rajos A's" letter on p. 523, c. s., of the JOURNAL.  
WILLIAM J. PENDER,

First Sergeant Battery F, First Artillery.

MADISON BARRACKS, SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y.

A correspondent, who sends an answer the tactical question already answered, says:

"I would be glad to know the origin and history of this question if 'M. O. L. L. U. S.' will kindly give it. How and by whom was it first discovered and solved?"

## MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania held at the quarters, 1,103 Walnut street, Philadelphia, April 5, the following were elected companions of the first class: Captain William McC. Netterville, First Assistant Engineer John Borthwick, and First Lieutenant Richard Morris Popham.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts held at the Parker House, Boston, April 5, the following were elected companions of the first class: Captain William W. Carruth, Brevet Major Loring W. Muzzey, and Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel M. Quincy.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of New York held at Delmonico's, April 5, the following were elected members of the first class: Brevet Major-General William B. Tibbits, Brevet Major James Putnam Kimball, First Lieutenant Nathan Bangs Abbott, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Jauncey Hoyt, and Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Fitzgerald.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following assignments of second lieutenants of the U. S. revenue marine: Lieutenant Walton, of the *Resolute*, to the *Bronx*, at New York; Lieutenant Rodgers, of the *Bronx*, to the *Reliance*, at Port Townsend; Lieutenant Slauson, of the *Relief*, to the *Vigilant*, Eastport, Me.; Lieutenant Mackintire, who has been waiting orders, to the *Resolute*, at Key West; Lieutenant Otis, who has been waiting orders, to the *Relief*; Lieutenant Howard, of the *Nansemond*, to the *Northerner*, at Baltimore; Lieutenant Sturgis, of the *Northerner*, to the *Campbell*, at New London; Lieutenant Barstow, to the *Nansemond*; Lieutenant Kilgore, of the *Campbell*, placed on waiting orders.

It is well known that to the other misfortunes of Paris during the siege was added the occurrence of unusually cold weather. In the fifty years from 1816 to 1866 the average temperature of the month of December has been 3.54 deg. Cent. above zero, but December, 1870, gave an average of 1.07 deg. Cent. below zero. In the *Annales de la Société Météorologique*, vol. v., 1861, is a paper by M. Renou, "On the Periodicity of Great Cold." In this he shows that about every forty years there comes round a series of cold winters, in general five or six together, of which the central one is the coldest of all. His researches extend back to the fifteenth century, but to take recent times, he notices the great frosts and cold winters which group themselves round the years 1709, 1748, 1789-90, and again in 1829-30. From these facts he predicted in 1860 that there would be a group of severe winters round the winter of 1870-71.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

## ARMY.

APRIL 7.

Davis, James W., Major.  
Greeve, Major.  
Hough, John, General.  
Hogan, Michael, Captain.Lynch, Lieutenant.  
McCoy, Captain.  
Newell, R. G., Colonel.  
Wheatly, John, Captain.

APRIL 11.

Bagley, Wm. Captain.  
Clark, D. M., Captain.  
Dorn, Wm., Captain.  
Jordan, Thos., General.Nariere, Captain.  
Opdyke, E., General.  
Pease, W. H., Captain.  
Spraker, E. H., Captain.  
Strickland, Wm., Captain.



**H. N. SQUIRE,**  
No. 97 FULTON STREET, New York.  
Is the best place to buy reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, and  
choice Jewelry, and Sterling Silver Ware.  
**DIAMONDS A SPECIALTY.**

**TRANSFER.—A CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY** (colored  
regiment), well up on the list, wishes to transfer into Infantry.  
Address M. C. B., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY**, of appointment of  
July 28, 1866, would like to transfer with a Captain of Cavalry.  
Liberal inducements offered. Address CAPTAIN, at this  
office.

**TRANSFER.—AN INFANTRY CAPTAIN** in one of  
the oldest and best white regiments, serving at a most agreeable  
post in the East, is desirous of negotiating a transfer with a  
Captain of Cavalry (white), of date July, 1866. Liberal inducements  
offered. Address INFANTRY, care of ARMY AND NAVY  
JOURNAL.

#### NEW LOAN OF UNITED STATES.

**T**HE subscriptions to the New Five Per Cent. Stock of the  
United States now amount to \$56,000,000. They are  
confidently expected to reach \$200,000,000 by the time the  
New Bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of  
the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the  
following programme:

*First:* Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of  
dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States,  
after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest,  
payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent.  
per annum.

*Second:* Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of  
dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States,  
after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing  
interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a  
half per cent. per annum.

*Third:* Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of  
dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States,  
after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing  
interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per  
cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the  
above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the  
following order, namely:

*First:* Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of  
bonds.

*Second:* Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing  
interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds  
bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

*Third:* Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that  
may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the \$200,000,000 of  
five per cents, which are unconditional, are now going on,  
and the bonds will soon be issued to the subscribers, who  
can receive a scrip certificate in advance, if they desire to  
pay their gold or exchange their U. S. 5-20 at once, in the  
Register or Coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued  
of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and  
\$10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except  
the last two. The interest will be payable in the United  
States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer,  
or Designated Depository of the Government, quarterly,  
on the first days of February, May, August, and November  
in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest  
thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or  
dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any  
form by or under State municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed  
by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary  
of the Treasury.

"WHAT she done she done thorough," said the old  
woman in singing the praises of her departed friend.  
It is evident that our Boston friends mean to merit  
the same commendation. They manifestly intend  
that the traditional hospitality of the trimountain  
city shall be fully sustained during the week chosen  
for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the  
Potomac. In addition to the preparations for entertaining  
this Society, arrangements have been made for a dinner to be given the day previous to its  
meeting by the Boston Commandery of the Military  
Order of the Loyal Legion to their comrades from  
abroad. The Cavalry Corps will meet on the 10th  
of May, the Military Order will have its entertainment  
on the 11th, and the Army of the Potomac  
will meet on the 12th and 13th, winding up with a  
dinner on the 13th. Those who have the good fortune  
to belong to all these organizations may as  
well go into training at once, to prepare themselves  
to respond to the calls which will inevitably be  
made upon them when they reach Boston.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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to do so.

#### LABORS OF THE ENGINEER CORPS.

**W**ITHOUT attempting to give a complete idea of  
the operations of our Corps of Engineers, we  
have followed from time time their labors during  
the period covered by the report of General HUM-  
PHREYS, which has been recently published, and to  
which we have before made allusion. Our attention  
has naturally been directed, however, chiefly to the  
strictly military operations and investigations of the  
corps; to their inquiries as to the most effective  
system of defence against modern artillery, and as  
to the best means of using torpedoes in connection  
with their present system of fixed forts. But this  
strictly military work of the corps is by no means  
all its work. It has a civil side as well as a military.  
Popular sentiment may be disposed to question the  
value of its labors in preparation for the uncertain  
possibilities of war, but it cannot question its substantial  
contributions to the immediate necessities of  
peace. Our engineers have the care not merely of  
the forts which guard the channels to the sea, but  
of the great inland waterways along which so large  
a part of our commerce finds its way to the sea.  
In the number and extent of the harbors, lakes, and  
rivers in their charge, as well as in the incalculable  
value of the lives that they support and the wealth  
they convey, we may see something of the dignity  
of the engineer's occupation, which makes him not  
only a useful public servant now, but connects him  
with that mighty future of our country, the con-  
templation of which bewilders the imagination.

It is a frequent remark of Americans that the  
country and its development "is still in its infancy,"  
and it is thoroughly true. Those who are engaged  
in mining, engineering, and trade are witnesses of a  
capacity for increase, of a development, far beyond  
our present means and our present wants, and so  
great that the soberest recognition of it provokes  
the charge of exaggeration and bombast from those  
who know nothing of the facts; and this growth  
must be rapid. The country of our sons will be a  
power in the world, not by force of military ambi-  
tion or martial spirit, but by the momentum of  
an enormous production and an imperial commerce.  
The day must shortly come when all values will be  
increased beyond present calculation by the enormous  
production of the precious metals in America  
and Australia. We gave to the world last year  
about twelve hundred tons of silver. One Territory  
stands ready to-day to throw so much lead upon  
the market that not only will the thirty thousand  
tons which we now import be provided at home, but  
we may become exporters of that metal before the  
first of the coming January. The laborers in these  
regions draw a great part of their supplies from  
very distant parts, and in the enormous carrying  
trade thus engendered, the rivers of the country  
must play an important part.

It is only by considering the future of the country—not its far but its immediate future—that we  
are able, as we have said, to estimate the labors of  
the corps, over which General HUMPHREYS pre-  
sides so ably, at their true value. The record of this  
work must have an interest for even the most casual  
reader. There can be no story more fascinating  
than the description of work done upon the Missis-

issippi river—in science a curious puzzle, in impor-  
tance foremost among rivers. Its sands, snags, bars,  
and mud lumps form a study so peculiar and diffi-  
cult that it requires the care of men permanently  
assigned to that particular field. So far the work  
has been well done. The great river has given rise  
to most important investigations which have their  
place in the history of science. In General HUM-  
PHREYS's last report great attention is naturally  
given to the subject. The operations on the vari-  
ous sections along the river's length are explained,  
and the appliances for dealing with the obstructions  
to the channel are enumerated. The use of a pro-  
peller to stir up and sweep away the materials com-  
posing the bars is looked upon as the most avail-  
able system for improving the channel, in spite of de-  
fects both inherent to the system and resulting from  
imperfect workmanship. But this machine seems  
impotent against the mud lumps—those singular  
formations—small gas volcanoes, in fact, which may  
suddenly appear and again disappear as the gas is  
exhausted or sand settles around them, forming a  
permanent obstruction. It is to formations of this  
kind that we look as the beginning of dry land at  
the mouth of the Mississippi. The material of these  
lumps is a fine tenacious clay, and the propeller  
blades break if they strike them. Nothing yet tried  
has sufficed to reduce the larger lumps. Perhaps  
drilling as for an artesian well might enable the res-  
ervoir of gas to be reached and tapped. If sufficient,  
this would certainly be the cheapest method of re-  
ducing them. The explosion of torpedoes does no  
good.

Of the work done in this region, enormously im-  
portant in the vastness of the flood to be dealt with,  
and singularly dependent upon minute and pecu-  
liar details, we have not space to speak more fully,  
and must refer to the report itself. Strange as the  
statement may at first seem, we know of no book  
which so well merits the favorite assertion of pub-  
lishers, "Should be in every library." Men of high  
imagination have found dictionaries to be exciting  
and instructive reading. Those who are filled with  
vague notions of the material greatness of our  
country will find in these pages not merely a plain  
record of works executed and of appliances used, but  
also hints of the boundless variety of dangers to com-  
merce, peculiarities of ocean, air, and land; indications  
of what a foreign war means and necessitates; and the  
footprints of that enormous commerce and industry  
which moves so silently through the land. The offi-  
cers to whom the care of these great interests are  
committed are only one hundred and eight in num-  
ber.

THE German Peace Festival on Easter Monday  
developed some facts worthy of the attentive con-  
sideration of us all. It showed how great is the  
numerical strength of our German population, and  
that the advent of peace and the consummation of  
German unity have been followed by fraternity and  
union among the German race in the United States.  
Now these are significant facts.

There were thoughtful Germans who objected to  
such a festival as that of last Monday, on the ground  
that it would serve to define more sharply a race  
distinction which it is the policy of the republic to  
obliterate. They were wise enough to see that our  
union and healthy political growth require the  
assimilation of all the different nationalities which  
are represented among our citizens. But, looking  
at it after the event, we feel sure that this German  
demonstration has done good. In the great cities  
especially, of our foreign populations, it is the Irish  
population which we are accustomed to see most  
frequently in processions, and it is its vote which we  
have thought was in danger of dominating all  
others. But Monday showed that we have another  
population in numbers fairly competing with the  
Irish, with the advantage of order and all the solid  
virtues which go to make good citizens on its side.

But although union in Germany has brought  
about union among Germans in the United States,  
we do not fear that we shall suffer politically from  
this consolidation of another nationality. The Ger-  
mans are thinkers, and not blind followers of priest  
or demagogue. Their present fraternization, after  
so long separation, growing out of the jealousies of  
a divided Fatherland, does not, we are confident,  
imply that they will combine politically—that is,



vote in a body—which is the greatest danger we have to apprehend from the union of citizens of one race. They are tolerant of difference of opinion, and by temperament and tradition are critics and investigators. We shall therefore expect to see them, as heretofore, divided in opinion on political questions, and not the massed and faithful followers of any one political party.

THE subject of the proper kind of powder for use in heavy guns has lately attracted much attention in England. Justly proud of their mechanical resources, they have spent enormous sums of money in futile efforts to construct a gun which should sustain not merely the necessary charge of suitable powder, but a sufficient charge of the powder in common use to give the required velocity to the shot. The American idea is exactly opposed to this. In introducing heavy guns, we considered the correlation between the endurance of the gun and the force of powder to produce the maximum velocity of the shot with a minimum strain on the gun. Our English cousins have been ultimately forced, in following our lead in the introduction of heavy guns, to also adopt a powder suitable to them.

It will be seen by the following, taken from the report of "Committee on Explosions," February and July, 1870, that the much-vaunted results attained do not equal our own; and while we do not intend to rest satisfied in our present superiority, we are not ignorant of the efforts made abroad to surpass us.

Three charges were fired from a 10-inch smooth-bore with projectiles of 400 lbs. weight. The powders were of several degrees of density. Pellet powder is extra dried with hemispherical ends, similar to RODMAN'S disc powder. Pebble powder is precisely similar to our mammoth, only a little smaller, the meshes being 5-8 and 4-8 of an inch.

Powder.	Charge.	Velocity.	Pressure in tons per sq. in.
R. L. G. . . . .	60 lbs.	1,318	51
" . . . . .	80	1,332	48
" . . . . .	100	1,313	53
Prismatic . . . .	61	1,335	19
" . . . . .	88	1,425	29
" . . . . .	61	1,349	21½
" . . . . .	70	1,416	24
Pellet . . . . .	64	1,364	25
" . . . . .	70	1,474	29
Pebble . . . . .	70	1,432	21
" . . . . .	80	1,359	21
" . . . . .	60	1,298	15

The charges were fired from a 15-inch smooth-bore with 450-pound shot, February, 1870, at Fort Monroe: Mammoth—Charge, 100 pounds; velocity, 1,550; pressure, 9.5. Mammoth—Charge, 100 pounds; velocity, 1,525; pressure, 9.5.

AFTER all the pother about the want of sea-going qualities in the monitors, and the learned discussions over the turret ships built with a full knowledge of their defects, we have no reason to believe that the high free-board turret has any advantage over the monitor, if the following semi-official account of the trial of the *Cerberus* at Malta on her way to Melbourne is correct: "In a gale in the Bay of Biscay, for twelve hours, the ship was very nearly lost, nor was it expected that she would get through it. She rolled fully 40 degrees each way, and pitched tremendously. Sometimes the whole fore part of the ship as far aft as the foremast would be lost sight of, and the decks were quite under water. Her gallant commander goes so far as to say he never saw anything like it before, and naturally hopes never to see it again. Her steaming qualities, it appears, are disappointing, for five and a half to six knots are all that can be got out of her, while consuming at the rate of 25 to 30 tons per day; at the same time she has capacity for only 200 tons of coal. How she is to get to Melbourne without a tow is not known. The sailors deserted wholesale. Their fears were so strong, that some of them professed their readiness to do six months in jail with hard labor, rather than six weeks at sea in the *Cerberus*." From this exhibit it appears that the turret ship has all the defects of the monitor with some of her own, and the "stout-hearted British sailor" does not come out very strong.

A REPORT comes from Texas, that the United States troops at Fort Goodwin have been brought into collision with a party of Mexican soldiers who crossed the Chihuahua frontier in pursuit of a party of Indians who had killed a man named Keard, his wife, and five other Americans who accompanied a train of supplies en route from Chihuahua for Fort

Bacon. The Mexicans numbered two hundred under the command of Colonel Terrasas, and the report states that the commanding officer at Fort Goodwin and forty American soldiers were killed, they having interfered to protect the Indians, who were from the Fort Goodwin reservation. No confirmation of this news has yet been received at Washington, and the account of the collision is probably exaggerated, though it seems to be too circumstantial to be altogether discredited.

WE publish this week a table showing the position of the officers of the various naval staff corps, under the reorganization which has just been ordered by Congress, though we cannot vouch for its strict accuracy. An officer affected by this reorganization writes to inquire in what position he is supposed to stand pending its completion. We cannot well see how there can be any question in regard to this, as the law expressly provides:

SEC. 10. That the foregoing grades hereby established for the staff corps of the Navy shall be filled by appointment from the highest numbers in each corps, according to seniority, and that new commissions shall be issued to the officers so appointed, in which commissions the titles and grades herein established shall be inserted; and no existing commission shall be vacated in the said several staff corps, except by the issue of new commissions required by the provisions of this act, and no officer shall be reduced in rank or lose seniority in his own corps by any change which may be required under the provisions of this act.

From this it is clear that the staff officers of the Navy stand precisely where they did before the passage of the act, until those designated to fill the new grades shall have been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. These appointments the President, as we are glad to learn, proposes to send in immediately, and we trust the Senate will act upon them at once. We hope too that there will be a prompt and manly recognition, throughout the naval service, of the new position in which the law places the gentlemen of the various staff corps, and that other and more harmonious discussions may hereafter take the place of those which have heretofore divided shipmates on this vexed question of line and staff. It has been submitted for decision to the only competent authority. Now that that decision has been rendered, let all receive it in good spirit, however it may effect their individual preferences or ambitions.

DEATH again this week strikes from the rolls of the Navy the name of one of our veteran officers, Commodore JOHN S. CHAUNCEY on the retired list, who expired at his residence in Brooklyn on Sunday last, April 10. Born in New York, and appointed from that State, he entered the service nearly sixty years ago, January 1, 1812. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1825, after a service of thirteen years, as commander in 1841, sixteen years later, as captain September 14, 1851, and finally as commodore July 16, 1862, with which latter rank he was retired. He was attached to the frigate *Delaware*, Mediterranean Squadron, in 1829, and again in 1837, after serving meanwhile on the frigate *United States*, to which he was ordered in 1834. He was on ordnance duty 1840-43, and again in 1847-50; commanded the *Vandalia*, Home Squadron, 1845, and the steam sloop *Susquehanna* 1861. During the greater part of the war which followed immediately after he was on special duty. During his nearly sixty years of service Commodore CHAUNCEY was some eighteen years at sea, ten years on shore duty, and over thirty-one years unemployed. His funeral took place on Thursday last in Brooklyn.

AN enlisted man writes to complain of the manner in which post libraries are managed, and especially the one at the post of Jackson, Miss., in which he is personally interested. This library has, he tells us, been closed for over four months, and the enlisted men of the garrison are debarred from its privileges, and forced to depend for reading matter upon such purchases as they can afford to make from their private means. The literature which comes into camp as a consequence is not of the most improving character. And our correspondent who complains of this suggests that were the soldiers of this garrison permitted access to the library which they are taxed to maintain, they would show less disposition to roam about, and there would be fewer deeds of disorder and rowdiness to report. He proposes that the War Department should issue an order requiring officers having post libraries under their imme-

diated control to render a monthly report to the adjutant-general's office. This report should be examined and approved by the officer commanding the post, and should exhibit the number of books belonging to the library, the number and the character of the periodicals kept on file, and the changes made during the month. The report should also, he thinks, certify that the library has been kept open a specified number of hours daily for the benefit of the enlisted men, or else state the reason why it has been found necessary to close it. Meanwhile, in the absence of such an order, the post commander should make it his business to see that the library is made available for the purpose intended, and not reserved for the exclusive benefit of a few.

We present this case, as we are always glad to second the efforts of our soldiers to procure such rational amusement as can be properly allowed them. Attention to their wants in this respect, on the part of officers, will go far to develop the better qualities of the men and make it more easy to maintain discipline among them. It should, in fact, be the daily study of every one who has the charge of troops to avoid the necessity of resorting to coercive measures and to improve the character and develop the intelligence of those under his control. We say this without intending any reflection upon the officer in command of the post in question, who is, as our correspondent testifies, "an upright, conscientious and forbearing officer," whose oversight in this particular is to be charged to "the manifold duties he is expected to and cheerfully performs."

THE Communists still hold Paris, and the government at Versailles, while waiting for a further concentration of troops before proceeding to extremes, occupies itself in artillery combats with the forts in their hands, and with daily skirmishing with their troops along the roads leading into Paris, in the Bois de Boulogne, at Asnières and Neuilly (west of Paris toward St. Germain), and elsewhere. There was a sharp struggle for the bridge at Neuilly, which was taken from the insurgents, reoccupied by them, and again retaken by the government. The insurgents report their losses in this affair at 225 killed and 435 wounded. The latest report is the announcement of the following precious programme "arranged for government spies" for Tuesday night last, and seasonably announced by telegraph: "Eighteen thousand loyal National Guards in Paris are organized. At a fixed hour six thousand will attack the Hotel De Ville, six thousand Belleville, and six thousand Montmartre. At the same moment a grand attack on Porte Maillot will be made from Versailles, and an effort made to get possession. At St. Lazare station large reserves will be ready. General VINOY will take the supreme command of the *coup de main*. Soldiers and sailors are to form the leading attacking column." The troops of the regular army are hurrying back from Germany at the rate of one thousand a day to strengthen the hands of Marshal MAC-MAHON.

From within Paris come reports of continued outrages upon those who, with a blasphemy peculiarly French, are styled the servants of "a person calling himself God." The Archbishop of Paris is reported to have been scourged and the curé of the Madeleine killed by a mob, which pillaged that church, and the churches of the Assumption and Notre Dame de Lorette. These are fitting exploits for these National Guardsmen, who strutted about Paris in uniform during the siege, proclaiming their unalterable purpose to die rather than surrender, but leaving the moblots from the provinces to do the fighting, while they did the attitudinizing.

OUR Abstract of Special Orders from the War Department this week announces that Inspector-General Edmund Schriver, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the War Department and as inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, to take effect on the 15th instant, and the Secretary of War directs that hereafter all reports and returns of the Military Academy be made to him direct. This brings the Secretary more immediately into contact with the operations of the Military Academy, and will doubtless lead to other changes in the management of the institution.



## VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. XIII.

## THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1871, by W. C. & F. P. Church, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

## OFFICERS AND BREVETS—HORSE ARTILLERY—MITRAILLEUSES.

A COLONEL, a major, a staff of adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, ordnance officer, surgeon, and veterinary surgeon, with a captain for each company, is the best complement of officers a volunteer cavalry regiment can have. In such a regiment the non-commissioned officers would be trusted with many responsibilities. I venture to say that they would prove worthy of them. Good sergeants and corporals are the life-blood of an army. Their promotions for merit should be by brevet, so that they could enjoy the opportunity of association with their superior officers before exercising actual command. By the system of brevets you place a man on probation in each new rank, and are not saddled with a drunken officer, who may have been an excellent sergeant, but turns out to be unfit for elevation. I have seen too many instances of this not to feel anxious for a check on the practice in future. By the brevet system, a colonel can always remit a man to sergeant's duty. He draws the pay of his brevet rank only while doing the duty of that rank. Still, in such cases, the option of resignation should be given. A degraded officer will never make a good sergeant again, unless he does his duty willingly.

But one branch of the strength of a cavalry corps remains to be noticed on the march, after which the questions of outpost and advance duty and the purely strategic part of cavalry service will terminate the disquisition. This branch is horse artillery; and its proper management ought to be part of every cavalry officer's education.

During the war of the Rebellion nearly all the batteries of horse artillery serving with our volunteer cavalry belonged to the regular service. They were splendid batteries, well horsed and equipped, and officered mostly with West Pointers. The guns were either three-inch rifles or "light twelve-pounders" of brass (a cross between the howitzer and long twelve or Napoleon gun). But in the matter of horse artillery, a great economy of men and horses might be practised, and that with advantage to the whole corps, if the system of lasso draught, before mentioned, were more generally applied.

Contrary to the general opinion, the use of artillery in the field is by no means the mystery that many artillery officers love to call it, to enhance their own importance. That there is much abstruse science required for the full making up of an accomplished artillery officer, we do not pretend to deny. But a great deal of this abstruse science is thrown away in the field. A table of ranges at different degrees of elevation, to be committed to memory, and a faculty of judging distance correctly, are the great essentials for a chief of piece. I have often and often seen old artillery sergeants beat their elegantly educated West Point officers all to nothing at a difficult shot.

The theoretical knowledge necessary to the posting a battery properly, and the management of the guns in action, do not require, after all said, the expensive array of officers and the amount of luxury now accorded to a battery of horse artillery. A single captain and a dozen sergeants from the old Regular Army, with the guns and caissons, ought to be enough for a cavalry battery. The men of the regiments can be taught to work a gun in three days. The service is perfectly simple. Artillery officers drill at it for a long time in order to get the men to do certain things in a certain way, but the root of all this is found in the little phrase "fuss and feathers." Our cavalry of the future ought to be drilled for work, not for show. A battery of six guns, four being rifles, two "light twelves," ought to accompany every brigade. The regiments should take turns to drag it with their lassos, the advance regiment of the day having that honor. Any force of horses necessary could be put on at once, in muddy roads and over soft fields, and the guns would never be an incumbrance.

The advantages of horsing a battery from the regiments, and of drilling all the men of every regiment to the "school of the piece," are manifold. The men soon get very proud of their pieces, and will stick to them through thick and thin. The artillery sergeants would command the pieces and caissons, and the artillery captain the battery. Equal precision of fire would be attained, with greater economy of men and horses. One hundred and twenty of the latter will be saved in each brigade, with the pay of gunners and drivers. Under the lasso draught system, gunners, drivers, and supports are all one. The covering squadron of cavalry furnishes all three. The saving in baggage is also immense. As

for the travelling forge and repairs, etc., this is easily provided for. The sergeants of caissons should be artificers as well as gunners.

It may be objected that there is no provision in this plan for the replacement of the chiefs of pieces who act as pointers, if killed. I have only to say that the casualties in a battery of flying artillery are so rare, that long before a chief of piece gets disabled he will have had time to train a dozen successors in every regiment, among the sergeants. In the course of three years' active campaigning in Virginia, I cannot recall an instance of a man being killed in our brigade battery under fire, and I only remember one instance in which a limber was smashed by a round shot. Batteries serving with infantry have hard times in action. Their service is very frequently the most dangerous on a field of battle, and their losses are out of all proportion to that of the other arms. But flying artillery batteries have the easiest time of any body of men in the army, apart from the quartermaster's department people.

Under the lasso draught system, not only do the men become fond and proud of their pieces, but in case of capturing an adverse battery their practice becomes excessively valuable. Dropping the nooses of their lassos over the pintle-bolts of the trails, they can whisk off the captured guns in a moment, before the supports have time to retake them, even if the limbers have been galloped off by the enemy.

The use of the lasso is easily learned by men who know how to ride. The perfection of skill attained by gauchos and Mexican vaqueros need not be hoped for. But any man can learn how to throw a lasso if he is properly taught, and the art may often prove very valuable, especially in capturing prisoners, stopping escaping artillery teams, forming bridges, etc. (In the brief system of tactics annexed to this treatise will be found instructions for lasso casting.)

The use of the lasso, in conjunction with the ox-hide surcingle as a harness, if introduced in full in our cavalry, will add vastly to its future value. Even green cavalry can learn its use, and very soon become exceedingly expert. It is a peculiarly American invention, and as such is well suited to our cavalry of the future. In performing the service of artillery drivers and gunners, it will enable cavalry to act as well as artillerymen. It will prove an immense economy in expense, saving the cost of all the horses and four-fifths of the men of all the flying batteries in the service, without reducing their precision of fire one iota. If it is a waste of labor to use men to do horses' work, it is equally waste to maintain a corps of men to do nothing but sponge and ram and carry cartridges. Cavalrymen can learn the duties with ease, and leave the artillery sergeants to their true duties, as pointers and marksmen; the captain to his, the theoretical direction of the whole battery.

Cavalry officers, under this system, from emulation and curiosity, would be inspired to study up artillery subjects, and by so doing the tone of the volunteer service would very probably be much improved, for, as before noticed, "learning softens the manners." Besides which, the study of artillery leads to fortification and strategy, studies of all others valuable to cavalry officers, especially the latter. In fact a cavalry raid is a masterpiece of strategy, and when a whole army executes the same movement, it is so recognized.

Before leaving the subject of flying artillery, it seems that some notice ought to be taken of the great artillery improvement of the decade, the mitrailleuse or battery gun. A modification of this instrument was tested, or rather tried superficially, in our own war, in McClellan's peninsular campaign. It was then pronounced a failure. But during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the mitrailleuse has done terrible work, when properly used. Tried at long ranges, it has proved to be inaccurate, and not to be relied on to the extent of rifled shell guns. But at close quarters, against columns of troops, for the same purposes as grape and canister, it is far superior to a brass gun. If the composition of our future flying batteries were ordered at five rifled guns and one mitrailleuse to every brigade of cavalry, I am inclined to think that the improvement over the old batteries would be marked. The Gatling gun or American mitrailleuse is a magnificent weapon of this kind, for simplicity and accuracy. A section of these to each brigade, with a single battery of eight thirty-pound Parrot guns, would be a great improvement on the present system. The heavy guns are able to demolish any field fortifications; the mitrailleuses will finish up any troops opposed to them far better than brass guns with canister. But in such case the mitrailleuse should only be used for its true purpose, the repulsion of attacks at close quarters. In the frequent instances wherein the Prussians captured these guns in 1870, it was invariably from the same fault—waste of ammunition at long shots, leaving the gun dumb and powerless at the decisive moment. Prop-

erly used as a reserve, the mitrailleuse will be an invaluable weapon. Out of ammunition, men are not fit to use it any more than its grandfather and original, the Colt's revolver.

In the second part of this treatise will be found the drill of the mitrailleuse, or rather of its American prototype, the Gatling battery gun.

## THE WILDERNESS.\*

On the night of the 3d of May, 1864, the Army of the Potomac broke up its winter quarters, and moved upon the enemy. It moved in two grand columns; the right crossing at Germania ford, the left at Ely's ford, a few miles below. Let us leave the right column to their struggle with Lee, while we follow the Second corps under Hancock, who pushed on for Chancellorsville at a rapid pace, conveying the wagon train of the Army and preceded by Gregg's division of cavalry. In this Second corps were incorporated the two glorious divisions that had made up the old "fighting Third."

Kearny's old division became the Third of the new Second corps—Hooker's the Fourth of the same organization; and the Second corps was one in which even the old Third need not be ashamed to be counted, and Hancock a general sure to make his mark when leading them. He speedily did so.

The Second corps, made of such glorious materials, was destined to play the foremost part in the coming battles, winning all the advantages that were won during their continuance, and furnishing the only successful assaults of the campaign. Whenever any work was to be done requiring dash and vim, Hancock was the man to be sent for. And in Hancock's corps it was the Third and Fourth divisions that, nine times out of ten, took the brunt of the fight. And the Third and Fourth divisions were our old friends of the Third corps.

The crossing of the Rapidan in face of Lee's army was safely effected without the loss of a man. Whether this was owing to design on Lee's part, or whether he was deceived by the sudden advance of Grant, is uncertain. Mistakes are the daily events of campaigns. Lee allowed Grant to cross in peace, and then "pitched into him" in the Wilderness. The whole series of battles therein was but a succession of blind attacks without much system or order, in which the assailants got the worst of it on all occasions; the defendants were everywhere triumphant.

The feelings of the men of the Army of the Potomac, as they took up their line of march, were far different from those with which a year ago they had crossed the fated Rappahannock. For two long weary years that ominous stream and its tributary the Rapidan had been the apparently impassable barrier that had stood between us and success. "Hither shalt thou come and no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed," had seemed to us to be the almighty fiat—so utterly unavailing had been all our efforts to maintain ourselves beyond the ill-omened river. Our proud waves had beat vainly against that barrier a year ago, and as we found ourselves on the old battle-ground of Chancellorsville, many a man asked himself the question, "How long shall we stay?"

But a stern resolve had taken the place of the buoyant hopes that had so misled us once before; and every man realized that hard work was before him. How hard we little thought. One characteristic of our civil war was that the longer it lasted the fiercer grew the struggle. Antietam seemed to us child's play after Chancellorsville. Chancellorsville sunk into insignificance when we lay under the hailstorm of cannon-shot at Gettysburg. And a battle was approaching for the Army of the Potomac, before whose savage ferocity and pitiless butchery Gettysburg itself paled and shrunk.

The 5th of May saw the opening of this battle. Grant—who seems to have imagined Lee completely "out-generalled" on account of his lack of opposition to the crossing of the Federal Army—had laid all his plans with great skill to interpose between that general and Richmond and so cut off his retreat, compelling him to fight at a disadvantage.

Hancock it was to whom the turning movement was assigned, and on whom, had Lee retreated, the weight of the latter's assault would have fallen. But Lee had no intention of retreating. The fact was that McClellan and Meade had spoiled Lee. They made him believe that he was a great leader. Every time he had attacked them in the past they had fallen back. He naturally thought that he had only to threaten their rear now to insure their retreat in confusion behind the Rapidan.

So General Lee marched out of his lines at Mine Run, and, in two columns, under Ewell and A. P. Hill, advanced to the attack of the unconscious Federals.

The brunt of the attack fell on Warren and Sedgwick, who, with the Fifth and Sixth corps, had crossed, as before mentioned, at Germania ford, and were now, on the morning of the 5th of May, about ten miles to the west of Hancock's column, preparing to follow him in a semi-circular sweep around Gordonsville to capture Lee. How Warren and Sedgwick were handled appears from the fact that Hancock's column, when within two miles of Ford's tavern, was suddenly recalled, and ordered to hasten to their assistance.

Hancock, always ready for a fight, hurried his march, so that by 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th he came up to the place where the Sixth corps, hardly bested by A. P. Hill, was struggling to hold its own across the Orange plank-road. Hancock had been moving south on the old Brook road—the same by which Stonewall Jackson had moved the year before—to get to the rear of our line. He found Getty's division of the Sixth corps astride of the Orange plank-road, at its junction, at right angles to the Brook road, on which he was moving.

The Orange plank-road and the Orange turnpike were

\* The following was prepared for de Peyster's "History of the Third Corps," but not published there. It is from the pen of the author of the series of papers on Volunteer Cavalry now in course of publication in the JOURNAL.



two roads nearly parallel coming from Orange Court-house, a small village about ten miles due west, in rear of the rebel position. A. P. Hill, on the plank-road (the southern one), was striving to gain the junction of the Brock road, so as to cut the Union Army in two in the centre. Ewell, on the pike, was battering at Warren. Hancock ordered up the divisions of Mott and Birney to the support of Getty. Then commenced that series of fierce attacks—without any definite and common object—of which the battle of the Wilderness was but a continuance.

Hancock commenced intrenching his position at once, with the scanty supply of tools available, being the few axes and spades of the slender pioneer corps, and the bayonets of the soldiers. His command found the benefit of those intrenchments before an hour had passed. Before they were fully completed an order came for the Second corps to advance and "drive Hill."

Easier said than done. The Wilderness was a wilderness indeed. A scrubby growth of young oak, hickory, and pine, overgrown with tangled underwood between the trees, it was a field such as no man ever fought in before; impenetrable to artillery or cavalry, and perfectly impervious to human sight. Like two men fighting a duel in a darkened room, the two armies groped blindly for each other amid the tangled woods. The only certainties were the roads, and they were well known to the rebels, and quite unknown to our men. What force the enemy had, at what moment a murderous fire might be poured upon our flank or rear, were moot problems.

Grant and his generals were alike perfectly ignorant of anything except the general direction of the enemy. When Hancock's advance pushed forward through the underwood, all connection of corps and divisions was soon lost. It was impossible to tell in what direction they were going—impossible to know whether their flanks were covered or not. The rebel advance, lying down silently in a position before chosen, could trace our advance by the crackling of the underbrush, till our regiments were within twenty yards. Then they rose up and poured in one long-continued, withering volley, whose tempest of whizzing lead tore through the branches, snapping and cracking dry sticks and green leaves till it found its deadly resting-place in the bosoms of our staggering regiments.

The volley had all the effect of a surprise. The tangled wood possessed all the advantages of an *abatis*, preventing the assailants from advancing with the bayonet to decide the contest, and detaining them under a murderous fire at short range where every shot told. Hancock's advance fell back with precipitation to the shelter of their hastily erected breastworks, and the enemy advanced in their turn. But though the divisions of Mott and Birney had fallen back under the effects of the surprising fire, they were not made of the stuff that gives back for long. Rallying at their breastworks, they repulsed Hill's attack, and the action became general.

When it is considered that the battle of the Wilderness was fought at short pistol range, and that the armies on both sides continued their bloody work for two full days and part of a third, it seems wonderful that human courage and endurance could stand to it for so long a time. But the fact is that much, nay, most of the fighting was desultory and detached, without any common plan on either side.

Individual brigades and divisions acted only on their own immediate front. Support to right or left was an impossibility. Hancock was cut off from Warren, Warren from Sedgwick, by impassable thickets, that prevented either from knowing what the other was doing except by listening to the firing, and judging from its intensity. This disconnected but sanguinary action lasted till night of the 5th, at which time it was general along the line.

This line stretched itself from northwest to southeast for about five miles, at right angles to the two Orange roads. We can see that for ourselves on the map, we who trace out the battle by our firesides, knowing the topography of the country and the results of the fighting. But the actors in that sanguinary drama knew nothing except that the enemy was in their front. How strong, or how posted, neither knew till the dreadful rolling volley came with its storm of lead to decimate their ranks.

When night closed in to put a pause to the conflict, no one, from Generals Grant and Lee down to the drummer boy of the army, knew what to do except to hold on where he was. Under the circumstances, Grant's order of the next morning was equivalent to the advice of the Irish gentleman to his friend at Donnybrook fair: "Whenever you see a head, hit it." The battle of the Wilderness was one great Donnybrook fair, and the hardest hitters carried off the honors.

During the 6th of May this appeared. Lee had prepared a most elaborate plan, by which Longstreet—the only man in the South at all worthy to succeed Stonewall Jackson—was to play the principal part by flanking Hancock, cutting the Union line of retreat, and driving them back in confusion on the Rapidan. But, just as Lee the day before had spoiled Grant's turning movement by a direct attack on his flank, so Hancock on the 6th compelled Lee to recall Longstreet, to save A. P. Hill from annihilation. Early in the morning the Second corps made a fierce attack upon Heth and Willcox's divisions of Hill's corps, and drove them a mile and a half up the plank-road nearly to Lee's headquarters, capturing five flags and many prisoners.

Had any general-in-chief been present capable of seeing the situation of affairs all along the line, this success might have been improved into a victory, cutting off Longstreet from the rest of the rebel army. But the Donnybrook fair element that predominated in the whole of this battle prevented Hancock from seeing—Grant from knowing—how to follow up the advantage. Hancock's column halted. Longstreet came back, as hard as he could march, and appeared on the front of the victors, checking Hill's confused retreat, and rendering his forces superior to those of Hancock. Then the battle raged from 9 till 11 A. M., Longstreet's superiority becoming

gradually more and more marked, till Hancock, fighting gallantly, was compelled to fall back and relinquish all that he had gained.

While he was retreating, Longstreet was making vigorous efforts to perform his original flanking movement, and cut off Hancock from the Brock road. But while in the very act of heading a movement which, in all probability, with his impetuosity, would have secured him the advantage, he was shot by a party of his own troops, mistaken in the general free fight that was going on for a Federal general, and was carried off the field desperately wounded.

With Longstreet disappeared from the field the only man on either side who seemed to be capable of grasping the whole of the field in his mind. His movement was the only one in that whole series of actions that seemed to have a definite aim.

And with him disappeared, also, all chance of Lee's success. The latter, cautious ever, took four hours to make ready for an attack which Longstreet had already inaugurated. By the time he was ready to advance, Hancock was ready for him; and he found only hard knocks awaiting him along the line of the Brock road, instead of the wagon train that he expected to capture. (Mott.)

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Lee made his grand attack upon Hancock, intrenched at right angles to the Orange plank-road. Lee had always been fond of three grand attacks, in Napoleon's style. He had done the same thing at Gettysburg, after massing all his artillery in one grand battery, in further imitation of the "great captain." But to imitate Napoleon successfully requires a mind of greater calibre than that of Robert E. Lee. The fact of imitation implies inferiority. Lee's "grand" attacks were both grand failures. He obtained a temporary advantage in one place on the right of Hancock's line, through an accident—one of that "chapter of accidents" which made up this battle.

At that time of year in Virginia (early spring) the woods are full of dry grass, spines, twigs, and leaves, not yet replaced by the new herbage. This stuff, inflammable as tinder, caught fire under the rapid flashes of musketry and artillery, and the south wind drove a sea of flame right into the breastworks of the Union troops.

The rebels, with the wind in their favor, could note all this, and avail themselves of the confusion. The stifling smoke and clouds of white ashes covered their advance; and before they were noticed, they had come so close as to gain possession of the vacant works on Hancock's right, interposing between him and Burnside, who had come up from the rear, and now filled the gap between Hancock and Warren.

Their sudden appearance was another of the disastrous surprises of the battle. A stampede was created, and Stevenson's division of the Ninth corps (Burnside's) driven back in confusion.

But just at the moment when the Confederate yells announced their triumph to their comrades, another surprise befell them. Colonel J. W. Hoffman, with less than 500 men, whom he had gathered from the debris of nine broken regiments, caught sight of the head of the victorious column.

He hit it.  
He hit it so hard, that he drove the rebels back in confusion; and night terminated the contest in front of the Second corps with their lines restored, and the enemy repulsed everywhere.

Thus ended the terrible battle of the Wilderness, so far as the Second corps and the remnant of the old Third participated in it.

The honors of the day belong, as we have said, to the hardest hitters. On the side of the Federals, Hancock had undoubtedly a right to this title; and in his corps Mott's and Birney's divisions bore the brunt of the fighting. To Longstreet, on the opposite side, belongs the credit of having initiated the only movement with a definite purpose, and one which he might well have succeeded in prosecuting to a conclusion had it not been for the wound which prostrated him in the moment of utmost importance.

The comparison between this misfortune of the Confederates and the analogous one of the year before at Chancellorsville, is too obvious to require mention. In the same manner, too, as the year before, after the death of Stonewall Jackson, Lee seemed to shrink into incapacity when his trusty lieutenant was gone, so in the battle of the Wilderness, after the retirement of Longstreet, the general of the Confederacy proved unequal to complete the success the subordinate in rank had rendered feasible.

During the night of the 6th of May Lee retired to his intrenchments at Mine Run, and during the rest of the campaign was content to stand on the defensive, for the most part.

#### THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

OUR English exchanges for this week bring us the final report of the special committee appointed to decide on the Martini-Henry rifle. Two hundred of these rifles (hand made) were distributed to the troops in the following proportions: 56 to the troops at home, 30 to Canada, 100 to India, 5 to the Cape of Good Hope, and 9 to the navy. The trials commenced on the 1st of January, 1870, and have been in progress ever since. It is eight months since the first report of the committee appeared, which embodied the results reported by fifty regiments and ships. Fifty-five similar documents are now added, and their statements taken into consideration. The result appears to be that the pattern rifle is to be 23-8 in. shorter than the original Martini-Henry, and equal in length and weight to the present navy rifle. The balance of this arm is reported to be well adapted for shooting purposes, and in accuracy and flatness of trajectory the shooting [of the lighter barrel is equal to that of the heavier one, while the recoil is but very slightly increased. This latter evil has, however, been obviated by shortening and reducing the comb of the stock. The breech-action is short, to take the short-chamber Boxer-Henry cartridge. These are the general points of the new weapon. The committee have not discontinued

their trials, and are making experiments to determine whether the barrel of the short rifle may not still further be lightened. Thus it would seem that further delay must arise before the manufacture of the Martini-Henry in large quantities can be proceeded with. The report states that in nearly every instance the great accuracy of shooting of this rifle, as compared with the Snider, and the simplicity and facility of manipulation of the breech action, have given complete satisfaction. The misfires at first complained of are proved to have been caused by the weakness of the spiral springs originally issued, and have practically ceased since the substitution of stronger springs. This conclusion in favor of the Martini-Henry is the result of severe and exhaustive trials. One rifle, having been exposed for a whole month in the snow during the coldest spell of a Canadian winter, when returned to Enfield utterly rusted in the exposed parts, was fired without difficulty, merely working a little more stiffly than an ordinarily well-kept arm.

The spiral spring was the chief objection against the arm. All the detractors of the Martini-Henry inveighed against the government for permitting the committee to exist and work unaided, after they had published their want of knowledge by upholding so unmechanical a thing as a spiral spring. They are naturally very much gratified therefore to be able to present reports from various civil engineers, testifying that the spiral spring is "probably the simplest, cheapest and easily made of all forms," one of its greatest advantages being its independence, requiring no fixed abutment, as the blade-lock spring does. As to the facility of manufacture, it is contended that "there would be less difficulty in producing spiral springs in large quantities and of uniform quality than there would be in producing flat springs."

One witness, Mr. Nasmyth, when asked if he thought the spiral spring equally durable with the flat spring, replied, "I should say more so"; and he added, "I have had considerable acquaintance with the employment of spiral springs in machinery." The spiral spring is "less costly, as a halfpenny is to a shilling." When asked if in this breech-action some of the parts were not lifting the weight at the wrong end, Mr. Nasmyth replied, "The whole mechanical construction of the human frame is based on lifting weights at the wrong end; all our limbs are lifted at the wrong end, so to speak."

#### STORM SIGNALS.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.)

THE Storm Signal Bureau has scarcely as yet got fully into operation, but its usefulness has been amply demonstrated, and its weather reports and predictions have already proved of the highest value. There are innumerable interests in all sections of the country which are dependent upon favorable conditions of the weather, and millions of dollars can be saved annually if the progress, course, and nature of storms can be foretold with any degree of certainty. The weather bulletins which have thus far emanated from the Signal Bureau have been singularly accurate, and a great number of persons have already learned to rely upon them in the management of such branches of business as are affected by weather changes. Increased accuracy and a greater perfection in minor details of observation and management will of course follow as the officers of the bureau become more familiar with their duties and more skilful in noting the weather signs, and it is scarcely possible to estimate the benefits that will be conferred in the future at an expense so moderate that it is not worthy of consideration in comparison with the advantages which the nation will gain. Indeed, it is somewhat remarkable, in view of the great value of a trained corps of weather observers, that an attempt has not been made before to organize one; and if the present signal system is carried to the proper point of perfection, it will be as highly appreciated by scientific as by purely practical men, and its statistics will be among the most valuable of any prepared under the Government auspices.

An effort should be made to give the officers of the bureau the scientific training that will enable them to produce the most satisfactory results, and they should be encouraged to attach themselves permanently to this branch of the public service. We believe that under the present regulations the persons in charge of the various signal stations are non-commissioned officers of the Army, but it is a question whether the efficiency of the Signal Bureau would not be increased if its attachés were formed into a regular corps, entirely distinct from either the Army or the Navy, but co-operative, when circumstances will permit, with either branch of the military service. The present organization of the Signal Bureau, we presume, is looked upon as an experiment, and in course of time improvements will doubtless be made; but it is important that at the very commencement the best men obtainable should be employed and trained to their duty, and encouragement should be held out to enterprising and intelligent young men of scientific tastes to enter upon this field of usefulness. A great many well-educated men would very willingly enter a civilian scientific corps when they would not accept non-commissioned Army officers' positions, even if the pay were greater; and as the duties of the Signal Bureau have no necessary connection with military matters, it might be separated entirely from the Army, and at the same time remain under the direction of the War Department, and under the immediate supervision of a skilful Army officer. Such an arrangement would be more likely to enable it to obtain the services of men who would be able greatly to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the storm-signal system than the present one.

AN English engineer, Mr. Robertson, has been sent to examine and report on the formation of harbors in India, being specially charged to visit Coconada, and to examine the back waters on the western coast south of Calicut, with reference to the possibility of taking advantage of such localities as Allippee and Narrikal, and for opening out communications between them and the back waters.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE GERMAN PEACE FESTIVAL IN NEW YORK ON Monday last was a magnificent demonstration, in many respects the finest ever made in New York. It showed how vast the German population of the city is, how orderly they are, how proud of their race, and from what solid, manly stock they come. For four hours the line of the procession poured by the City Hall. There must have been nearly seventy five thousand men in line, and three times that number watched and cheered the passing pageant along its line of march. The day, although unseasonably warm, was admirably suited to an out-door display of this character. Nature smiled her kindest, and seemed to unite with man in celebrating the close of desolating war and the advent of gracious peace. No one could fail to catch the spirit of the occasion, unless, indeed, some sad Frenchman, and sympathize with the honest, hearty enthusiasm of these proud and happy Teutons. One of the most commendable features of the entire procession was the rejection of all devices and mottoes tending to give insult to Germany's vanquished foe, nor was there any word or cry of exultation over France. It was all the celebration of peace and unity.

The procession comprised twelve divisions, under the marshal of the procession, Major-General Frans Sigel, and the arrangements of every detail were so perfect and systematic that scarcely an error occurred. It was plain that something of the same system which helped to win German victories presided over the organization of this procession. The special instructions and minute details of the whole celebration were remarkable for their clearness; and the careful manner in which they were followed deserves imitation from a large portion of those whose movements are chronicled in this department of the JOURNAL. At 11 o'clock the first salute was fired, giving notice to get ready. Shortly after followed a second salute, when all were in column. The third salute, fired at the hour appointed (11:30 o'clock) for moving, started the head of the column down Third avenue, each division and subdivision falling in according to instructions. The *First division*, under the command of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix, comprising the main military portion of the procession, reached the point of review (City Hall) shortly after noon, and passed in review before Governor Hoffman and Mayor Hall, who, with a large number of officials and other prominent persons, occupied positions on a platform festooned with German and American flags. The military portion of the review was very fair, but the happy smiles and quickly doffed caps in honor of the reviewing officials by the civic portion of the procession, accompanied with cheers for these gentlemen as the different organizations passed, were not the least pleasing features of the day. But we leave mention of such incidents to other journals, and content ourselves with watching the general appearance of the German National Guard troops which led and closed the column.

Immediately following the platoons of police came General Bendix in command of the *First division*, followed by a detailed staff, all looking exceedingly well. Then came the *Third Cavalry*, Colonel Budke, parading its entire strength, in handsome Prussian hussar uniforms. The regiment was well mounted, and attracted unusual attention. Still, many members had failed to comply with the explicit instructions contained in General Orders relative to uniforms and equipments, which fact tended to mar the generally fine effect produced by this command. The *Fifth Infantry*, Lieutenant-Colonel Kraeger, followed, parading ten commands of sixteen files, and wearing Prussian helmets. The old Fifth, as usual, made a handsome display, although the ranks were not equalized, nor the alignments of the best. The *Sixth Infantry*, Colonel Sterry, parading ten commands of eighteen files front, seldom looked better, if ever; and, for so large a front, marched exceedingly well. This command, like the one preceding, was not equalized. The *Eleventh*, Colonel Funk, did not present its wonted strength or appearance, parading fourteen files and ten commands. The ranks were somewhat irregular, and the distances not good. Colonel Funk was one of the most soldierly officers in line, and was well mounted, and he should endeavor to infuse more life into the Eleventh. It will not do to let so famous a command further retrograde. Field dissension should cease at once if the regiment would prosper. The battalion of the *Fifty-fifth Infantry*, Major Fuller commanding, which has long retained the name of a French organization, lost by this parade its significance as such. This fact alone made the reception of this battalion among the Germans very demonstrative. The command paraded six companies of fourteen files, and looked and marched well. The battalion of the *First Infantry*, Major Perley, paraded three commands of twelve files, looking compact, and marching the best in line. The major rode a very restless horse, and at one time, while endeavoring to manage him, dropped his sword.

The *Ninety-sixth Infantry*, Colonel Krehbiel, made a rather slim turnout of ten commands, of fourteen files. The Ninety-sixth show want of drill, and require new uniforms. The commandant and his staff, we are sorry to note, paraded without saddledcloths. The horse of the commandant wore an evergreen garland around his neck. The majority of the men wore evergreens in their hats and muskets. Batteries B and K, First division, respectively commanded by Captains Keim and Hubner, looked exceedingly well,

although the horses in many instances, from want of practice, did not work or draw well together. Captain Klein's troop, the escort of the marshal, was the finest cavalry body in column, and deserves much credit. The salutes were fired by Battery C, Captain Schilling.

The *First Cavalry*, Colonel Brinker, closed the rear of the procession column, looking well in new helmets, and parading a good strength. The men were generally well mounted, but the same defects in uniforms and equipments noted in the Third Cavalry were likewise noticeable in this command, only to a still greater degree.

The German Peace Festival will teach the people of New York, if they have not learned it already, that the German population of the city is not only powerful in numbers, but strong in character, orderly, methodical, and united.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—The Ninth still discusses its proposed visit to Boston in June next, and committees from the regiment have made several trips to the "Hub" to perfect the arrangements, and every time have been handsomely received by the citizens interested in the visit. It is evident that some Bostonians are curious to see the redoubtable Fisk and his now famous command. The following from a Boston journal gives the result of the last visit of a Ninth committee, which occurred last week:

A committee of the Ninth regiment of New York, Colonel James Fisk, Jr., commanding, visited Boston yesterday for the purpose of completing arrangements for their contemplated visit in June. The committee consisted of Major Hitchcock, Captain Fuller, and Lieutenant Bacon. The regiment will reach Boston by the Fall River line on the morning of Saturday, the 17th of June, breakfast at the St. James Hotel, and proceed to Charlestown, where they will participate in the celebration of the Bunker Hill Association, whose guests they are to be. In the afternoon they will return to Boston, parade through the principal streets, and dine at the St. James. In the evening the famous band of the Ninth, numbering one hundred and ten picked performers, and led by Carlo Patti, will give a concert in Music Hall. On Sunday morning the regiment will attend church, and in the afternoon parade through the streets bordering on the Common, and take the evening boat train for New York. The New Yorkers will be received and escorted by the First regiment, Colonel Johnston; the Ninth regiment, Colonel Finan; and the First battalion, Major Fraser. The committee were handsomely entertained at dinner yesterday, at Young's Hotel, by the military committee of the city government. Thirty prominent gentlemen connected with the military and the press were present, and many good things were said and suggested. The New York Ninth will bring seven hundred men to Boston, and Colonel Fisk will command in person.

Surely the ordinarily irksome duties of committees of arrangement must become things of delight when such courtesies as above described are offered such officials. We presume there will be several more visits for "arrangement purposes," for variety. The transportation and shelter of seven hundred men is no small task, even in so large a city as Boston. The citizens of Boston, however, understand military civilities, and in many matters relative thereto can teach New York. New York, however, we must confess, has not had the occasion offered to extend the hospitalities it would wish to either Boston or any other city; for, instead of its military becoming hosts to organizations from other cities every season, they become in many instances the guests of out-of-town commands. New York is willing, but its sister States do not very often give the opportunity.

The Boston Board of Aldermen seem to regard the visit of our wonderful Ninth with less favor than has been shown by most of the city's military organizations. A communication from Colonel Fisk, asking that the hospitality of the city be extended to the regiment, was incontinently laid on the table by that body, although it was explained that no expenditure of money was asked from the city. It is evident that there are people in Boston who look with little favor on the Ninth's gorgeous commander.

The "Fisk Guard," Company K of this regiment, Captain Bird W. Spencer commanding, on Wednesday evening celebrated its first anniversary by an evening parade and serenade to the officer from whom it received its designation. The company, increased by volunteer details from the other companies of the regiment, formed a good-sized battalion of four commands of twelve files front, making in the full-dress uniforms a very handsome show. The new regimental band of some fifty performers made its debut in the elegant scarlet dress coats recently adopted; and the unqualified good music attracted thousands of followers during the parade and serenade. The proposed line of march was somewhat shortened, and at a little past 10 o'clock the command halted in Twenty-third street opposite the residence of Colonel Fisk and almost adjoining the Opera House. After a few selections by the band, Colonel Fisk made a characteristic speech, and afterwards handsomely entertained the members of the "Guard" and friends in the vestibule of the Opera House; and the whole affair terminated most successfully a little past midnight.

**A SUCCESSFUL DRILL.**—The closing drill of Company H, Seventh Infantry, Captain Geo. W. Smith, occurred at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening last. A large number of the lady and gentleman friends of the members were present, and watched the beautiful execution of the company with manifest interest, expressing their appreciation of their general excellence by frequent and loud applause. The company paraded 101 men of the 114 on the roll, which fact alone cannot be excelled by any company in the National Guard; and as for general precision in drill,

even with a front extending the entire width of the Seventh's large drill-room, they defy competition. There were several little peculiarities, and perhaps innovations in the drill, on which we should like to comment, but our space forbids; we will therefore simply congratulate the company as a whole on the successful termination of so fruitful a season.

**FIRST CAVALRY.**—We have received the following communication from the adjutant of this command relative to our remarks on General Orders issued from those headquarters and published in last week's issue. The Orders referred to we presume came to us through an unofficial source, but the adjutant should guard against allowing "proofs" to circulate so freely. We presume, however, the General Orders now forwarded to us is of an official character, in which case we would call the attention of the adjutant to the form contained on page 81 in the General Regulations State of New York. There are other defects in the Orders forwarded by the adjutant, which, in consideration of the recent appointment of the officer concerned, we forbear to comment upon.

New York, April 7, 1871.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I see in your last issue a copy of a notice of the First Regiment Cavalry, which was served only to the officers, and before the colonel or myself had seen them. Therefore we are exempt from all blame for mistakes, and the printer is the cause of all errors contained therein. Respectfully yours, W. D. BRUNS, Adjutant First Regiment Cavalry.

**THE SEVENTY-FIRST'S RECEPTION.—A COMPETITIVE DRILL.**—The Academy of Music was partially filled by a bevy of pretty women and a host of gallant men on Monday evening last, the occasion being the annual reception of this excellent organization, Colonel Harry Rockafeller commanding, and a competitive drill for prizes by several members of the regiment. The lateness of the season and unpropitious state of the weather detained many hundreds who had purchased tickets from attending; nevertheless those present enjoyed the occasion all the more because of its freedom from a crowd. Perhaps another reason for this slim attendance, especially on the part of the non-military public, was the more prominently advertised competitive drill for prizes, many confounding this as one of the main features of the entertainment, which it afterwards most conclusively proved to be, occupying as it did the foremost portion of the regimental evening, dancing not commencing in reality until nearly midnight. We contend most forcibly that an exhibition and contest of this general nature, and under circumstances somewhat similar to the Seventy-first's, is uninteresting to the general public, and loses much of its benefits by so public a display. The Academy of Music was never constructed for such a performance as this, especially when military festivities and evolutions are combined. The former is perfectly correct, while the latter is entirely distinct and only suited to the drill-room. Moreover, we do not favor the practice of so publicly exposing men to the severe trials of defeat in a contest of this nature. Men feel it more keenly on such occasions than any other; and the final result is invariably unsatisfactory to all concerned, and it proved so in this instance. The contest, however, is now happily over; and we think, at least we trust, the American Guard will not again attempt an exhibition of a similar kind. The contest was for some reason delayed almost an hour, and opened with the drilling of a squad of twelve men for the first prize or "Parmele" musket. Major-General Kiddoo, U. S. A., was the referee, and Captains Allison, of the Seventh, and McAfee, of the Twelfth, acted as judges—unenviable positions, by the way. Colonel Rockafeller commanded the squad, which took its position on the stage between the proscenium boxes. We have not space for the details we would wish to give, but will merely state that the drill, which was in the regimental manual of arms, including loadings and firings (muzzle-loaders), and the simple facings, was exceedingly fair throughout. The judges and referee found much difficulty in deciding as to the relative merits of the men, and were compelled finally to depend mainly on minor details, the men presenting so general a uniformity of execution. The proper time in the pauses was maintained in scarcely a single instance, and the consequent slurring naturally followed; moreover, many of the men were excessively nervous in handling their pieces, and under different circumstances would have done better. The applause of the spectators affected not a few of the men, and, at the request of the colonel, was therefore stopped during the active drill. A prominent colonel, who occupied with his staff a lower proscenium box, likewise seriously affected a corporal who stood third from the right by his audible offers to bet money on him as a winner of a prize. The corporal was a good soldier, and undoubtedly lost by nervousness produced by the undue faith in his precision on the part of this officer. After many inspections and individual trials, the judges finally decided as follows: First prize, "Parmele" musket and a gold medal, to Sergeant Walworth, Company F, the former holder of the musket, and now its owner; the second prize to Private John C. Bertholf, Company F, the "Banks" silver cup; and the third prize to Private F. H. McCann, Company B, another gold medal. The prizes were delivered by Colonel Rockafeller, amid much applause. The contestants were then dismissed, dancing shortly afterwards commencing, which did not cease until morning. The reception was well managed; the members courteous; the viands the best; and the whole affair a pecuniary success. The decorations were simple; and the gas effect in the



rear of the stage was perfectly dazzling. Music for promenading and dancing was furnished by two bands, the latter under Professor Ebens. The ladies all carried knapsacks, but of a miniature kind, in the shape of orders of dancing.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—Colonel Mason has directed Companies B, D, A, H, and K, composing the right wing, to assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on the 25th inst., and Companies C, E, G, I, and F, composing the left wing, for the same purpose, and at the same place, on the 27th inst.—both at 8 o'clock p. m. The regiment is ordered to assemble for drill, in full-dress uniform, at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Thursday, May 4, at 8 p. m. The veteran medal of the Thirteenth regiment will be presented, upon the occasion designated in the preceding paragraph, to such applicants as may be entitled to the same. So much of paragraph 9, General Orders No. 2, series of 1869, as relates to Private George W. Smith of Company I, is rescinded, the colonel commanding being convinced that injustice has been done said Smith; and although said company recalled their action prior to the publication of said order, yet notice of that fact was never communicated to the colonel until recently.

The following appointments are announced: Samuel P. Hodgkiss to be hospital steward, vice Samuel Waller, returned to his company; Private William V. Peason to be sergeant standard-bearer, vice Lawrence, discharged; Private William B. Overton, Company I, to be quartermaster-sergeant, vice Gahagan, promoted; Private Robert B. Hughes, Company A, to be commissary-sergeant, vice Leach, returned to his company; Private Charles F. Stephenson, Company I, to be left general guide. Private Charles E. Ernst has been transferred from Company F to Company C, and Private Augustus F. Gents, from Howitzer Battery to Company E of this regiment.

Clark H. Ackerman, drummer; Private John A. Forrest, Company A; Thomas J. Watson, Company B; Andrew D. Harper, Company G, have been honorably discharged.

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—The companies of this regiment are ordered to assemble for inspection (full fatigue, white gloves) on the following evenings, at 8 o'clock sharp, at the armory, corner of Bushwick Boulevard and Stagg street: Company A, April 19; Company B, 26; Company C, 11; Company D, 18; Company E, 19; Company F, 14; Company G, 18.

The following changes in this command are promulgated: Promotions—Philipp Finkelmeier, corporal Company D, rank October 13, 1870; Rudolph Stutzmann, corporal Company E, October 13, 1870; Fred. Haller, corporal Company E, December 16, 1870; Charles Kiehl, sergeant Company F, December 16, 1870; William Treys, sergeant Company F, December 16, 1870; John Greiner, corporal Company D, December 18, 1870; Fred. Miller, first sergeant Company G, June 3, 1870; William Clemens, sergeant, Company G, January 6, 1871; Herman Berls, corporal Company G, January 6, 1871; George Schlatter, corporal Company G, January 6, 1871; John Lidicker, corporal Company G, January 6, 1871; George Neelsen, sergeant Company C, January 6, 1871; Louis Schaefer, corporal Company G, 1871; Franz Pahlis, sergeant Company E, January 31, 1871; Charles Becker, corporal Company F, Joseph Elsemann, corporal Company F, H. Knaat, corporal Company F, all from January 31, 1871; George Goeller, corporal Company G, Joseph Kramer, corporal Company G, Jacob Guth, corporal Company G, all from January 31, 1871; George Dietrich, first sergeant Company D, March 10, 1871; John Adelmann, sergeant Company D, March 10, 1871. All of these non-commissioned officers having passed the regimental board of examination, their election is confirmed. Appointments—Sergeant Edward Schlesier, right general guide; Sergeant J. Boenitech, left general guide; Sergeant Ludwig Dhuy, marker A; Sergeant Charles Kiehl, marker B. Sergeant John Flint, Company G, for disobedience of orders, and Sergeant B. Osterberger, Company G, for conduct unbecoming a non-commissioned officer, have been reduced to the ranks. Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, Private Henry Schulthess, Company G, Thirty-second regiment, April 1, 1871. Sergeants J. Kroder, Company D, and Adam Koeb, Company G, are returned to the ranks on their own application. Corporal Wm. Christmann, Privates Wm. Hess and J. Knieling, of Company B, and Private Henry Hahn, Company C, have been expelled by order of regimental court-martial; and Private Jacob Gutting, Company G, for gross misconduct and conduct prejudicial to good order. The above expulsion is confirmed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hy. E. Roehr.

**INSPECTION OF BOOKS AND PAPERS.**—TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—The following report of Major Edward Gilon, the capable inspector of the First brigade, will be found interesting, as the major has incorporated in his report many excellent suggestions which we trust will be followed:

NEW YORK, March 29, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel James L. Anthony, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff First brigade N. G. S. N. Y.

COLONEL: I have the honor to respectfully state that in compliance with your official communication bearing date the 24th inst., I examined the books and papers of the Twenty-second Infantry N. G. on Monday evening, the 27th inst., and report their condition to be as follows:

**Headquarters.**—The books of headquarters are fully written up to date, and in excellent condition; they are also correctly kept, with a single exception—the letter book; this has been written up in the form prescribed for the journal and endorsement book. I suggested to Adjutant Harding (a faithful and painstaking officer) the propriety of keeping his letter book in the form prescribed in or-

ders, to which he very cheerfully assented; this error will therefore be rectified hereafter. All letters that have been received are correctly endorsed and properly filed. The orders received from superior sources are properly filed and have the date of reception correctly placed thereon. There is no file of the company orders kept at these headquarters.

**Company A.**—The descriptive, order, letter, and parade report books are fully written up, correctly kept, and exceedingly handsome. "Orders and letters received" are correctly filed. Condition, superb.

**Company B.**—The descriptive and parade report books are correct and fully written up; the order and letter books were grossly neglected by the previous commandant, but are now in good form and correctly kept. The "orders and letters received" are properly filed. Condition (under present commandant) fair.

**Company C.**—The descriptive, order, and parade report books are correctly and fully written up. Neglects to keep a letter book. The letters received are endorsed and filed. The "orders received" are properly filed, but the date when received is not noted. Condition (with the exception stated), good.

**Company D.**—All the books of this company are fully written up and correctly kept. The "orders and letters received" are properly filed. Condition, good.

**Company E.**—Descriptive book very neat and complete. Letter book fully written up, but has no marginal column for the address. Order book unwritten. Has no file of the letters received. The "orders received" are properly filed. Condition, fair.

**Company F.**—Descriptive and parade report books are correctly and fully written up. Neglects to keep the order and letter books, and also a file of the letters received. The "orders received" are filed, but the date of their receipt is not noted. The attention of brigade headquarters is respectfully called to this and the two preceding reports made by the inspecting officer concerning the condition of this company's books and papers. Condition, reprehensible.

**Company G.**—The descriptive, order, and parade report books are correctly and fully written. The letter book is incorrect in form, there being no left-hand marginal column for the name of the party addressed. The orders and letters received are properly filed. Condition, good.

**Company H.**—The descriptive, order, and parade report books are correctly kept, and in good order. Has no letter book; keeps on file a copy of each letter written. The "orders received" are properly filed. Neglects to keep a file of the "letters received." Condition, fair.

**Company I.**—The descriptive, order, and letter books are fully written up and correctly kept. The "orders received" are properly filed. The "letters received" are not properly folded, but are placed in a file book in a similar manner as prescribed for "orders received." The order book of this company is the most complete of any in the regiment. Condition, excellent.

I have the honor to respectfully suggest that, if the order issued from brigade headquarters requiring regimental commanders to examine the company books and papers and see that at all times they are fully written up is enforced, it will materially lessen and probably finally overcome the tendency that is shown by a great many commanders of companies to neglect this important duty. This neglect is more particularly indulged in when an officer contemplates resigning; he then appears to think it no longer his duty to post up his books, and retires leaving them in a very imperfect condition for his successor to attend to, who, in almost every instance, being inexperienced in this branch of duty, therefore not knowing what to do, he throws them aside and awaits the visit of the inspecting officer to impart the necessary instructions. As a remedy for this dereliction of duty, I would suggest that when a commandant of a company forwards his resignation it shall be accompanied by a certificate from the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion that his company books and papers are correctly and fully written up to that date. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD GILON,  
Major and Inspector First Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**—Company B, Twenty-third Infantry, Captain Truslow, closes its very successful season by a drill at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on the 26th inst. The drill, which, of course, will be "short and sweet," will be followed by as merry a dance as the temperature of the season and room will allow. Major Henry I. Foster, inspector Eleventh brigade N. G. S. N. Y., has resigned. In answer to the question of our correspondent "Interested," we would state that the law does not relieve him from duty or the penalties for non-performance of same until he obtains his discharge. We learn that the commandant of one of the regiments in this immediate vicinity, which recently adopted a full dress uniform, furnished the means for these uniforms out of his individual pocket. This generous commandant was not Colonel Fisk, as some may infer, nor did the cost of uniforming this command come much below the figure of \$15,000. On Saturday evening last the Thirty-second regiment elected Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Roehr, colonel; Major John Rueger, lieutenant-colonel; Brevet Captain and Adjutant Fred. J. Karber, major. These selections are judicious and show a good spirit on the part of the officers of this now well established command. An election for lieutenant-colonel takes place in the Twenty-second on Friday evening the 14th instant. A rotation result is anticipated; the contest therefore centres on the position of major, which position as usual has many aspirants. The veterans of the Seventh Regiment National Guard held their annual meeting on Monday evening at Delmonico's. Colonel Marshall Lefferts in the chair. The report was read by Adjutant Bostwick, congratulating the members of the association upon the success of the organization, alluding to the success of the January musical entertainment, also to the change which has been made in the constitution, that of making the entrance fee \$20, which payment constitutes a life membership. The treasurer's report sets forth that the receipts of the Association amounted to \$3,666 05, including the balance that remained from last year, \$831 17. The expenditures for the past year amount to \$3,442 81, leaving a balance in hand of \$223 14. After the report had been accepted the veterans proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: Colonel, Marshall Lefferts; Lieutenant-Colonel, Cyrus H. Loutrel; Adjutant, Charles B. Bostwick; Quartermaster, C. H. Meday; Captains, Henry C. Shumway, William H. Riblet, William A. Pond, William A. Speight, Joseph B. Young; Lieutenants, Andrew Hoogland, James H. Ingersoll, William A. Burtis, Jr., William B. Dick, Robert C. Rathbone; Inspectors of Election, L. G. Woodhouse, E. Wells Sackett, Walter A. Pease. The veterans of the Twenty-third Infantry held their quarterly meeting at the Mansion House, Hicks street, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 14th (Friday). "Coffee at 9 o'clock." The Thirty-second Infantry netted \$264 toward the regimental uniform fund by its concert in December last. We learn authoritatively that Mr. Yard or those interested in his case have made overtures for a compromise with the State authorities to bring about a suspension of the alleged false imprisonment case, they offering to pay all costs, etc. Those in charge of the interest of the State and National Guard promptly refused to entertain any such proposition, and the case will come up for trial and definite settlement, we understand, some time during the present month. Ex-Captain Albert A. Drake, at one time the commandant of Company G of the now disbanded Thirty-seventh Infantry, was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial on the part of his personal friends and comrades on Wednesday evening last, at the Seventy-first regiment armory. Drum-Major Smith was presented with a handsome

and valuable gold watch and chain, by the members of the Thirtieth drum corps, on Saturday evening last. The major has always watched the interest of a corps of drummers who have never, perhaps, until now, been behind time.

#### OUT-OF-TOWN ITEMS.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The "St. Patrick's Day" parade difficulty and general mutiny of the "Montgomery Light Guard," attached to the Ninth Infantry, Boston, after mutual explanations, etc., were amicably settled, and the keys of the armory delivered over to their keeping.

**The State Military Championship.**—The "Montgomery Guard" has received a challenge from Company D, City Guards, Tiger Battalion, Captain G. S. Brown, to compete for the champion colors now held by the Montgomery Guard.

The challenge has been accepted conditionally, and meetings of both companies have been held and committees appointed. Colonel Finan at a recent meeting was urged to again assume command of the Montgomery Guards, but declined, stating "that nothing would give him greater pleasure at this time than to accept the captaincy of his old command, but he was sorry that ill health and instructions from his medical adviser compelled him to decline. He was willing to aid them by every means in his power, and they might depend upon him for any assistance he could give, but his physical condition would not permit him to enter actively into a preparation for the drill, and he was unequal to the task of marching and giving commands. He advised the company to make the coming event an object other than the simple possession of the State guidon, and, in order that the winning company should be recompensed for the labor and loss of time in preparation, he suggested that a prize of \$500, at least, be drilled for in addition to the flag." Ex-Captain George Mullens was then announced elected captain, and ex-Lieutenant Daniel J. Collins second lieutenant of the company. This meeting was attended by over fifty members and ex-members, and the roll being opened for a new company, forty-one men, nearly all of whom had participated in the previous contests of the company, signed the same. The committees appointed by both companies, we learn through the Boston Herald, met on Saturday last relative to the proposed contest, but nothing definite transpired. The same paper says that "the principal point of difference is the proposal of the Montgomerys to drill for a purse of \$500 in addition to the flag, an offer which Captain Brown of the City Guard refused to entertain for a moment, declining positively to drill for any amount over and above the usual sum in such cases, viz.: the sum of \$100. This decision ended further discussion, and the committee from the Montgomerys, wishing an opportunity to confer with their fellow members on the subject, thereupon withdrew. The City Guard, the challenging company, wish it to be understood that they desire to contest simply for the flag and the honor connected with the championship, and not with any idea of making money by the transaction."

**RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSED VISIT OF THE NEW YORK NINTH INFANTRY TO BOSTON,** a journal of that city makes the following remarkable announcement:

It requires a good deal of fagging to make the arrangements for the visit of "Admiral" Fisk's regiment to Boston, and another committee has been looking the ground over for a week past. Several months ago offers of escort were tendered the proposed visitors by the First and Ninth regiments and the First Battalion of Infantry, and all were declined. Now, it looks as if there was a competition among some of the officers to see which of their corps would succeed in getting the honors. The probabilities are that Colonel-Admiral Fisk's Ninth regiment N. Y. S. N. G. will now accept the offers of escort of all the organizations.

Under the circumstances, perhaps this latter arrangement which, we learn, has been accepted, is about the best, as it will help to give the occasion more *clat*, which is just what the "gallant" Ninth desire. We trust, however, that before the Ninth visit Boston Colonel Johnston, the officers and men generally of the First Infantry will have settled amicably the internal troubles which now disturb the regiment. May peace and quietness reign supreme in the First long ere the 17th of June.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The Providence Light Infantry Cadets, a juvenile military organization, and perhaps the rising generation of a flourishing organization of larger growth and similar designation, gave an exhibition of their proficiency at Howard Hall on a recent occasion. The Cadets paraded ninety-five muskets, six officers, and a drum corps of six, making one hundred and seven in all. They were organized into a battalion of four companies, and officered as follows: Captain E. W. Bucklin, commanding battalion; adjutant, F. A. Sheldon; Company A, Lieutenant E. W. Allen, commanding; Company B, Lieutenant James Shaw, 3d, commanding; Company C, Lieutenant A. Brown, commanding; Company D, Lieutenant F. S. Arnold, commanding; Color-Sergeant, A. Sweet. The exhibition commenced at about 8 o'clock with a dress parade, which was well performed; after which Captain Bucklin turned over the command to Lieutenant E. B. Bullock, the instructor of the battalion. The next movements were marchings, columns of companies, fours, marching and wheeling into line of battle, etc., all of which were very creditably executed. Then followed a brief "rest," succeeded by the execution of a number of unusual fancy executions, which an exchange mentions as follows:

After a brief interval there was an exhibition of fancy movements, consisting of "order arms" from "right shoulder shift," and "ground arms" from "right shoulder shift," by combination and otherwise. The combination is a very difficult movement, but it was repeated several times with hardly an error noticeable. The battalion then formed into column by division, marching from both ends of the hall. Coming nearly together at "charge bayonets," a command suddenly brought them into columns of fours; after which Lieutenant Bullock resumed, and "fours in circle left wheel" was repeated several times, each time eliciting applause.

The "tap" drill followed, which was exceedingly well performed; after which the members were dismissed, and with their friends indulged in the evolutions of the dance.

The Seventy-first has finally arranged to become the guests



of the United Train of Artillery, Colonel Allen, on the 25th of July. The regiment propose leaving New York on the 24th and returning home on Saturday, the 27th.

**TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY—DISBANDMENT.**—The following order from General Headquarters explains itself:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 3, 1871.  
General Orders No. 7.

I. The Twenty-sixth battalion Infantry National Guard is hereby disbanded, and the field and staff officers thereof will be mustered out of service. The company organizations will be retained until further orders.

II. On the muster out of the field and staff officers, the commanders of the several companies composing the Twenty-sixth battalion Infantry, hereby disbanded, will report to Brigadier-General Sylvester Dering, commanding Twenty-first brigade.

III. Brigadier-General Sylvester Dering is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.  
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.  
Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 1, 1871.  
The following officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York during the month of March, 1871:

Sixth Division.—Colonel John Demong, chief of artillery, with rank from March 7. Original.

Twenty-second Brigade.—Captain David Brown, aide-de-camp, with rank from January 27, vice J. W. Little, transferred; Major G. Fred Wiltse, inspector, with rank from March 1, vice W. T. Snell, deceased; Captain Edward S. Fowler, ordnance officer, with rank from March 1, vice G. F. Wiltse, promoted.

First Regiment of Cavalry.—Geo. E. Ellis, second lieutenant, with rank from February 13, vice H. Wilbur, resigned; Adam Becker, second lieutenant, with rank from February 13, vice Jacob Harms, resigned; John Becker, second lieutenant, with rank from February 23, vice Jacob Lang, resigned.

Second Battalion of Cavalry.—Twenty-fourth Brigade.—Ralph Lisman, assistant commissary of subsistence, with rank from February 22. Original.

First Regiment of Infantry.—Frank M. Clark, captain, with rank from March 6, vice H. G. Schambach, resigned.

Third Regiment of Infantry.—Edmund S. F. Arnold, surgeon, with rank from January 1, vice J. S. Gregory, declined.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Louis Ploeger, first lieutenant, with rank from February 9, vice J. Eidenwald, resigned; Leonard Schmidt, first lieutenant, with rank from February 13, vice H. Zoeschisch, resigned; Louis Hallen, major, with rank from February 23, vice H. T. Allen, resigned.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—B. F. Dawson, surgeon, with rank from September 15, 1870, vice E. W. Vondersmith, resigned.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Chas. F. Robbins, first lieutenant, with rank from February 17, vice Jos. Doré, resigned; Darius Ferry, Jr., second lieutenant, with rank from February 17, vice Charles F. Robbins, promoted.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Joseph P. Davenport, captain, with rank from February 2, vice Theo. J. Gishburne, resigned; Geo. T. Fielding, first lieutenant, with rank from February 2, vice J. P. Davenport, promoted.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.—Jas. J. De Barry, second lieutenant, with rank from December 7, 1870, vice Noah Loder, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.—Hugh R. F. Koehling, first lieutenant, with rank from March 9, vice Charles Greer, transferred.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.—J. Frederick Moore, surgeon, with rank from November 1, 1870, vice N. A. Baldwin, term expired.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Thomas J. Fagan, captain, with rank from February 23, 1870, vice L. Nichols, resigned; Arthur B. Tyson, captain, with rank from March 14, vice W. F. Turbelle, resigned; Charles L. H. Zellinsky, captain, with rank from November 4, 1870, vice Charles Schurig, resigned.

Nineteenth Battalion of Infantry.—Joseph P. Vought, adjutant, with rank from January 27, vice W. T. Snell, promoted; Bartholomew B. Moore, first lieutenant, with rank from March 3, vice Sylvester Lawson, cashiered.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.—Samuel M. Smith, first lieutenant, with rank from March 14, vice Theo. H. Freeland, resigned; James A. Terhune, second lieutenant, with rank from March 14, vice S. M. Smith, promoted.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.—Charles S. West, captain, with rank from March 6, vice W. R. Bunker, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Patrick J. Fitzgerald, captain, with rank from March 14, vice R. L. Wright, resigned.

Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Wm. W. Vanderhoof, first lieutenant, with rank from July 7, 1870, vice Lambert Hunt, deceased; August Koerner, first lieutenant, with rank from April 11, 1870, vice Wm. Zink, resigned.

Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry.—Louis Bossert, captain, with rank from February 24—original; John A. Dillmeyer, first lieutenant, with rank from February 24—original; John Wahl, second lieutenant, with rank from February 24—original.

Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Wm. Howell Taylor, chaplain, with rank from March 1, vice J. Hyatt Smith, resigned; Edward N. Pendleton, surgeon, with rank from March 1, vice N. W. Leighton, resigned; Truman V. Tuttle, captain, with rank from March 6, vice W. H. Heathcote, resigned; Ambrose E. Barnes, first lieutenant, with rank from March 10, vice E. H. Johnson, resigned; Wm. J. Powell, second lieutenant, with rank from March 10, vice E. Barnes, promoted.

Forty-eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Hugh H. Heron, first lieutenant, with rank from July 14, 1870, vice John Dunn, Jr., removed from district; Edward A. Van Horn, second lieutenant, with rank from September 5, 1865, vice John Carrigan, resigned; David H. Judson, assistant commissary of subsistence with rank from February 1—original.

Fifty-first Regiment of Infantry.—Abraham Goettel, second lieutenant, with rank from January 11, vice F. Weiss, resigned.

Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Geo. A. Bagy, adjutant, with rank from February 20, vice R. J. Lester, promoted; Christopher Reinholdt, captain, with rank from January 31, vice Ph. Ruppert, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry.—John R. Davenport, first lieutenant, with rank from February 3, vice A. P. Vredenburg, transferred.

Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Wm. B. Sirret, quartermaster, with rank from February 21, vice Lem. D. Warren, resigned.

Eighty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Wm. Atkinson, major, with rank from March 6, vice James Hunter, promoted.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard State of New York have been accepted during the same period:

Battalion of Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade.—B. Hutcheson, captain, March 2. Sixth Infantry.—Charles Arnold, first lieutenant, March 3; Frederick G. Kleist, second lieutenant, March 14; John Christian Hagen, first lieutenant, March 14; Frederick Wolf, second lieutenant, March 23. First Infantry.—H. G. Schambach, captain, March 3. Eighty-fourth Infantry.—Chas. Atkinson, first lieutenant, March 8; Wm. Atkinson, captain, March 9. Battery K, First Division.—Jacob Fuchs, second lieutenant, March 9. Seventh Infantry.—George F. Thomas, Jr., captain, March 9; John H. Lounsbury, Jr., first lieutenant, March 24. Fifty-first Infantry.—N. W. Smith, first lieutenant, March 9. Thirtieth Infantry.—Wm. Barnett, captain, March 10; J. G. F. Powell, first lieutenant, March 10. Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Jacob Schlitz, second lieutenant, March 10. Twenty-second Brigade. Fifth Division.—James W. Taylor, judge-advocate, March 13. Forty-ninth Infantry.—Morris Wassmann, first lieutenant, March 13. Third Division.—E. M. Green, aide-de-camp (major), March 13. Seventy-fourth Infantry.—George F. Pfeiffer, first lieutenant, March 17. Eleventh Brigade, Second Division.—Henry J. Foster, inspector, March 17. Thirty-second Infantry.—Alois Kohler, captain, March 17. Forty-seventh Infantry.—I. J. Geery, lieutenant-colonel, March 17. Twenty-fourth Brigade of Artillery, Sixth Division.—Vincent Rodens, second lieutenant, March 17. Fifty-fourth Infantry.—Jacob Englert, second lieutenant, March 20. Seventy-ninth Infantry.—Adam Steele, first lieutenant, March 25.

#### FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

VICE-ADMIRAL Pearse of the British navy died at his residence, East Stonehouse, Plymouth, March 23, after a lingering illness, aged seventy-seven.

PROMOTION in the British army by purchase still continues for the present. An interdiction, however, has been issued from the War Department to prevent first appointments being made under this category.

In order to prepare for the forthcoming summer campaign, Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant, G. C. B., has given orders for the troops under his command at Aldershot, England, to be instructed in forming encampments. The nature of the instruction is to be as practical as possible.

A REPORT comes from Gibraltar that the 12-ton guns which should have been mounted in battery three years ago are now being mounted on temporary platforms in batteries constructed for 32-pound guns, the parapets and embrasures of which would not stand even one shot from an 8-inch 68-pounder. It is asserted that this has been done to enable the British government to affirm that the place is in a state of defence, while in fact it is not.

In a Parliamentary debate on the subject of abolishing promotion, Mr. Trevelyan quoted the late General Havelock's assertion that "he was sick for years in waiting for promotion; that three sets and two fools had purchased over him; and that if he had not had a family to support he would not have served another hour." Mr. Trevelyan maintained that the cost of the regulation and non-regulation price of commissions would be in all £11,000,000, to be spread over a very long time.

WE learn from the *British Medical Journal* that Dr. Grace Calvert, of Manchester, having been requested to carbolicize a quantity of charpie for the use of the ambulances at the seat of war, found that charpie was unsuitable for the purpose; and after trying several textures, finally hit upon oakum as the most excellent. The oakum is first soaked in Burgundy pitch, and then rendered antiseptic by the addition of carbolic acid. This application has been a good deal used at the Manchester Infirmary, and with good results.

DURING the siege of Paris the French Academy was greatly "exorcised" on the subject of ballooning. A plan of M. Dupuy for controlling to a certain extent the course of a balloon in mid-air attracted particular attention. His plan was to have an egg-shaped balloon floating horizontally in the air, and sheathed in a network of rope supporting an oblong boat provided at one end with a sail rigidly stretched out by way of a rudder. In the centre of the boat was to be a screw propeller made of light materials, and worked by two men, relieved from time to time by two others. The Government of the National Defence granted him 40,000fr. for its execution; but as yet nothing has been heard of it.

In Parliament recently Mr. Cubitt asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any information had been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington as to the result of the trial of the soldier of the United States Army who was accused of the murder of Captain Wilfred Speer, and whether he had received any particulars of the trial. Viscount Enfield replied that a communication had been received on the 16th of March, under date of the 6th, stating that one William Barret had been tried for the murder and acquitted. Instructions had been sent to Sir E. Thornton to have the depositions and notes of the trial sent home.

THE *London Army and Navy Gazette* describes General Vinoy, the old brother in arms of Sir Colin Campbell, and now Governor of Paris, as a type of the best class of the French officer of the old royal and pre-imperial army. He is a little over fifty, of a fine soldierly presence, active in his habits, firm and full of moral and physical courage. Vinoy's retreat from Sedan after the battle of September 1 was a masterpiece. His division was cut off at Mézières from the bulk of MacMahon's army, and he might have fallen an easy prey; but he checked the German cavalry, and showed such a firm front that he was enabled to carry off his 20,000 men, with guns and cavalry, and to gain Paris on the 16th of September without molestation.

QUEEN Victoria has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Lieutenant-General the Right Honorable Sir William Rose Mansfield, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., lieutenant-general commanding Her Majesty's forces in Ireland, "and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Sandhurst, of Sandhurst, in the county of Berks." "This," says *Broad Arrow*, "is another evidence that one of the highest honors the sovereign has to bestow (that of raising a subject to the proud position of a peer of the realm) may be within reach of any officer of the service who does his duty well and faithfully."

SAYS the *London Army and Navy Gazette*: "Walking round our dockyards or visiting our first; class steam reserves, a seaman is struck with the anomaly of old-fashioned slings and trusses for the lower yards of the smaller vessels. It is well known that such craft are generally short-handed. As to the seamen, they can muster in a watch, and the introduction of patent trusses, and a sprinkling at least of patent blocks, would keep both officers and men in better humor, and contribute materially to the efficiency of these ships. They have been in use in the American Navy (even in their largest frigates) for several years. The new Comptroller of the Navy will no doubt be able to bear out this statement, as he has frequently been in company with men-of-war belonging to the United States, and has therefore witnessed the advantages derived from the inventions to which we have alluded."

DR. L. BLEEKRODE, in a paper published in the *Philosophical Magazine*, gives some account of experiments in which he tried to ignite gun-cotton with the electric spark. He thought to facilitate its explosion by wetting it with

a highly inflammable liquid, as, for example, the bisulphide of carbon. But it was only this latter substance that was immediately set on fire by the spark, while the gun-cotton did not explode, but remained apparently intact amidst the burning bisulphide, presenting almost the aspect of a mass of snow slowly melting away. The same effect is produced by moistening gun-cotton with bisulphide of carbon, ether, benzine, or alcohol, and igniting it afterwards with some flame or other; all these liquids yield the same results and are without danger, even if great quantities are used. The explanation of this Dr. Bleekrode finds in the researches of Professor Abel. "On the Combustion of Gun-cotton and Gunpowder." These results indicate that if, even for the briefest space of time, the gases resulting from the first action of heat on gun-cotton upon its ignition in open air are impeded from completely enveloping the burning extremity of the gun-cotton twist, their ignition is prevented; and as it is the comparatively high temperature produced by their combustion which effects the rapid and more complete combustion of the gun-cotton, the momentary extinction of the gases, and the continuous abstraction of heat by them as they escape from the point of combustion, render it impossible for the gun-cotton to continue to burn otherwise than in this slow and imperfect manner, undergoing a transformation similar in character to destructive distillation.

THE Statistical Abstract of the Health of the British Navy for the year ending with June, 1870, shows a total force for the year of 47,840. The total number of cases on the sick list was 57,922, which, owing to some few defects in returns, is estimated at 1,224 per thousand, being an increase of 27.7 over the preceding year, but much below the average sick rate for 14 years. The number of men invalided was 1,541, being 32.2 per thousand, which is an increase of 1.3 per thousand over the preceding year, when the invaliding rate was the lowest on record. The deaths were 496, being 10.3 per thousand, which is an increase of as much as 2 per thousand over the preceding year. This increase was owing to the prevalence epidemically of yellow fever in the West Indies and east coast of America, causing 61 deaths, and to the loss of 34 men drowned in the shipwreck of the *Slaney* on the China station. But for these two occurrences the death rate would have been 8.3 per thousand, which was precisely the ratio of mortality in the preceding year and the lowest on record. The greatest mortality on the home station, in the Pacific, and in the irregular force, was from diseases of the respiratory organs; on the Mediterranean and the China stations, from diseases of the brain and nervous system; on the North American and the West India station, and the southeast coast of America station, from yellow fever; on the East Indies station, from diseases of the alimentary canal; on the Australian station three deaths were from enteric fever and apoplexy; on the west coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope station the deaths from the sequelæ fever, from diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, and from diseases of the alimentary canal, were equal. The flying squadron, as a force, was remarkably healthy throughout the year, considering the varieties of climate, prolonged use of salt meat, and constant drills and exercises. The most prominent diseases of that squadron were rheumatism, catarrh, and simple febrile affections, the results of exposure to climatic vicissitude; but the greatest loss of service was occasioned by boils, abscesses, and ulcers, attributable to the nature of the diet.

THE *Broad Arrow* of March 25, discusses the education of artillery officers in the British army, on the basis of a report made by a committee on this subject, which proposes the appointment of a director-in-chief of artillery instruction, with a secretary and an aide-de-camp, and an inspector-general of the reserve artillery, with some necessary addition to the staff of lecturers and instructors at Woolwich. The director-in-chief would have charge of all the departments for artillery education at Woolwich, Shoebury, and Aldershot, except the instructional staff attached to the manufacturing departments at Woolwich. The school for artillery officers of the reserve forces would be placed under his control. In the department of artillery studies, Woolwich, the director would have the position, pay, and allowances of an assistant quartermaster-general, and the young officers provisionally commissioned would be entirely under his charge. At Aldershot an officer would be appointed with the rank, pay, and allowances of a deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to superintend the instruction of young officers in the duties of field artillery in camp and garrison, including stable duties, marches, and manoeuvres, as well as ordinary field drills. Young officers who elect for the artillery on leaving the Royal Military Academy would have, under the new arrangements, a course of twelve working months before them, six at Woolwich, three at Aldershot, and three at Shoebury. The course at Woolwich would comprise everything necessary to an artillery officer under the head of preliminary information, from the shoeing of horses to the application of chemistry and electricity to war purposes. At Aldershot he would be initiated into the regimental duties of field artillery, the care and management of horses, field drill, and the use and power of artillery in the field; while at Shoebury he would get actual practice in the handling of his weapon. Finally it is proposed that the sum which used to be voted annually for a professional tour of artillery officers should be again placed on the estimates.

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